MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....M. H. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
8:00 A. M. (for Freeport)	12:30 P. M.	
10:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

7:25 A. M.	5:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

9:30 A. M.	12:20 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	To the 11th.	

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

7:25 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

3:05 P. M.	12:10 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

12:00 M.	2:55 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	12:05 A. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Co. Inspected line of new steamers leave every day, from Bonsman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamer, with good accommodations for passengers, leaves the Bellefontaine transportation dock every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 5 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The Grain Trade.

The wheat market was about as active as usual yesterday, but prices fully 1c below Tuesday's quotations, No. 1 ruling at 74a75c, and Extra at 79a80c. The business in flour was also less, but the sales do not indicate a decline, though the downward tendency at New York greatly depressed the market.—Receipts, including flour, were nearly seventy thousand bushels, namely: 1,492 bbls. flour, 61,981 bus. wheat. Shipments were a little over seventy thousand bushels. The telegraph reports flour 10c lower at New York, and wheat steady; Buffalo market dull and prices tending downward.

The Atlas.

We are glad to observe the *Atlas*, the German Republican paper of this city, vindicating the Republican cause with its usual vigor and ability. In its issue of yesterday it has a withering exposure of the inconsistencies of HOBART'S speech at Horicon. In another article on the nomination for Governor, it publishes approvingly the following extract of a letter from Governor RANDALL to the editor:

> Permit me to suggest, while upon these questions, that there is no truth in the report, so far as I have any knowledge, of any Know-Nothing influence having been brought to bear to affect the action of the Convention. I have no connection with that or any other political organization, either secret or public, except the Republican party. I look upon all secret political organizations as Anti-Republican and mischievous. Standing, as I do, upon the Republican platform, pledged to its principles and its policy, State and National, I look upon all Republicans as equal and brethren, no matter what language they speak or in what place they were born.

Those locofoco presses who were so confident, a little while ago, that the German Republicans would permit personal preferences and considerations to swerve them from their duty in the present campaign, will find, we apprehend, that they placed altogether too low an estimate, upon the intelligence and patriotism of that class of our fellow citizens.

KESHENA, MENOMONEE PAY GROUNDS, September 30th, 1859.

To the Editor of the News:

The annual payment of the Menomonee Indians took place on the 23rd and 24th ult. It was the quietest payment ever had on this ground; not a yell of an intoxicated Indian was heard, for the United States Indian Agent, Col. A. G. Boudinot, understood it, and "came when he was the least expected," paid the money to the "Redmen" before any gambler, knave or Jew had time to arrive on the ground. J. O.

—*News of yesterday.*

Why "Jews" should be so intimately associated with "knaves" and "gamblers," in the above paragraph from the *News* of yesterday morning, does not clearly appear. Do our Democratic friends owe the Jews a grudge, for their conduct in the Mortara case? Or why are they thus classed with "knaves" and "gamblers," in the columns of the Democratic organ?

A DARING BURGLARY was committed at Oconomowoc last week. During Wednesday night some skillful thief, or thieves, entered the dwelling of C. Y. REED, a storekeeper, through a window, came into a room where Mr. REED was sleeping, and taking the keys of his store and safe from Mr. REED'S pocket, together with a watch that was hanging at the head of the bed, opened the store and robbed the safe of some $1,600. The first knowledge Mr. REED had of the robbery was upon missing his keys and watch when he rose in the morning. No clue has yet been obtained that is likely to lead to the discovery of the robber or robbers.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF SPEYERS' LION LAGER BEER BREWERY.—Last night, about half past nine o'clock, the immense brewery of Speyers Brothers on 110th street, near the North River, was totally destroyed by fire.—The flames were first discovered in the upper floor of the main building, which soon enveloped it in flames. At this time the sight was grand in the extreme to the lookers on, and the whole of the upper part of the city was illuminated by the brilliant light of the conflagration.

The main building burned very rapidly, but owing to its solidity kept in a mass of flame for a long time. There was no opportunity to save it, for the firemen, excepting a few, were prevented from arriving at the scene, owing to the bad condition of the roads leading to Harlem. Everything was destroyed.

The buildings were built of brick, and were commenced in April, 1857, and the manufacture of beer in the finished building was commenced in February, 1858. The main building was over three hundred feet front and fifty deep. Near the main building were several small buildings, used as dwellings for the men employed in the brewery, and the flames spread so rapidly that some of the occupants of these dwellings barely escaped with their lives. The stables were in front of the main building. The whole concern was of the most perfect kind, with all modern improvements, and said not to have been equalled by any brewery in the United States. James and Albert Speyer, and Capt. Howard, of England, are the largest shareholders.

The flames were communicated to several small buildings adjoining, which were also destroyed; one or two of them were occupied as dwelling by the men employed in the brewery.

Mr. Speyers, who was at the time asleep in the building, had hardly time to escape with his life.

The loss is about $250,000, and is insured for $145,000 in various city companies. A shed about 250 feet long, containing barrels, was totally destroyed.

At two o'clock only the walls of the main building were left standing and a portion of the east wing. The horses and stables were not destroyed.—*N. Y. Herald, Oct. 3d.*

PENSION OFFICE BUSINESS.—The United States Pension Office issued during the month of September land warrants as follows: Under the act of 1855, 406 of 160 acres; 45 of 120 acres; 23 of 80 acres. Total under the act of 1855, 564.

Under the act of 1850 but two warrants were issued—one of each, 80 and 40 acres.

Besides these, there were issued twenty-three duplicates under the act of 1855, and fourteen under the act of 1850.—*Constitution.*

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.—The Washington *States*, of Sept. 30, says:

Miss Ellen Douglas received to-day a most hearty welcome from those who had the extreme pleasure of making her acquaintance. We congratulate the house of Douglas on the introduction of the new heir.

THE CITY.

Job Printers Wanted.

Two or three good job printers are wanted immediately, at the SENTINEL Job Rooms.

"SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MILWAUKEE NATIONAL."—It is a very enterprising paper. "The latest news, all matters of interest in the City and State, *reliable* market reports, and all important intelligence will (not) be found in its columns." In order to show the *reliability* of the *National's* market reports we copy the following *standing* quotations from "its columns:"

Wheat, extra club	77@ 78c. (=@82c.)
" No. 1	74@ 76c. (76@77c.)
" No. 2	70@ 71c. (74@75c.)
Corn, shelled, (per 56 lbs)	62@ 63c. (70@71c.)
Oats, (per 32 lbs)	25@ 27c. (30c.)
Rye, (per 60 lbs)	50@ 55c. (58@59c.)
Barley, (per 48 lbs)	45@ 50c. (55@60c.)
Highwines,	25@26c. (27½@28c.)

The figures in the parenthesis are the prices at which the articles quoted have been selling for some days; but they are not to be taken into consideration at all. We only give them to show our dealers what blunders they have been making in paying 74 and 82c for qualities of wheat, which according to the *National's* "reliable market reports," they could have bought at 70 and 78c. Where is the use in paying 70 and 75c for shelled corn when it can be bought at 62 1-2c? or 30 cents for Oats when they can be had at 26a27c? or 59c for Rye when 50c is the market price? or 65c for Barley when there is is plenty of it at 45c? These are highly suggestive queries, and we hope our grain dealers especially will profit by them.

From market reports we turn to the *National's* "Important Intelligence," and there we find the startling announcement in big types, that "The Detroit & Milwaukee Railway is now open to Lake Michigan;" and that "the swift low-pressure first-class steamers *City of Cleveland* and *Cleveland* are thoroughly refitted for this route." Another glance at the "Important Intelligence" informs us that J. B. TURCK officiates as Justice of the Peace in the First Ward, and ALBERT SMITH (County Judge,) in the Seventh Ward, albeit that "Squires RATTINGER and HOTCHKISS were supposed to occupy these positions respectively—and respectably. A closer examination of our cotemporaries information columns, amongst other things, discloses the important fact that the trains for Watertown depart daily just a quarter of an hour earlier than the correct time. This may occasion some inconvenience to travelers, and the Railroad Company should, therefore, consult the *National*, and change their time-table immediately. The *National*, besides being extremely enterprising, "supports the administration." Everybody should subscribe for it.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following are the officers elect of the Association:

President—JOHN RICE.
Vice President—CYRUS P. LELAND.
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN JOHNSON.
Recording Secretary—HENRY F. TAINTOR.
Treasurer—DARWIN G. JONES.
DIRECTORS.—1st Baptist Church, H. SANDERSON, LYMAN EVERINGHAM; Summerfield Methodist Church, STEPHEN A. HARRISON, R. O. KELLOGG; Plymouth Church, JOHN A. RICE, JOHN A. DUTCHER; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, E. TRUSLOW, FRANK D. SHEPARD; 1st Presbyterian, JOSEPH T. BRADFORD, MARTIN N. KLINE; Spring St. Methodist Church, J. R. COCHE, EDWIN HYDE; Spring St. Congregational Church, H. M. MESSER, HENRY W. RICE; West Baptist Church, R. B. RICE, THOMAS BEECHER; North Presbyterian Church, JOHN JOHNSON, EDWARD KURTZ; St. James' Episcopal Church, ROBERT J. CHIVAS, OSCAR B. BUTTLES.

MUNICIPAL COURT, OCTOBER 5.—Theodore Maher—drunk—penalty, $1.00 and costs. Execution issued.

Geo. Arno, F. Alegers, Geo. Rander, Jas. Biexer—disorderly—penalty, $2.00 and costs—50c each. Paid

Peter Hoefer—assault and battery on his wife—sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the County Jail. Committed.

John Paulus—assault and battery—continued to October 6th, at 9 A. M.

OCTOBER 4.—Peter Clumb—assault and battery—trial had, and defendent discharged. Complaint adjudged to be willful, malicious, and without probable cause. Judgment entered against complainant, Joseph Holiday, for costs—taxed at $3.27. Paid.

NINE CHEERS FOR OLD ROCK!—We learn by telegraph that Miss Cronk, of Beloit, carried off the first prize offered for the best rider at the Ladies Equestrian Display at the great Fair recently held in St. Louis. We understand that this prize was *one thousand dollars*, and if so was well worth contending for.—*Free Democrat, of yesterday.*

Miss CRONK has won several prizes at our State and Rock County Fairs; but the *Free Democrat* sets up the St. Louis prize rather steep. We think that it was $50, instead of $1,000.

FIRE AT WAUKESHA.—The barn of S. C. WEST, situated in Waukesha, about half a mile from the depot, was destroyed Tuesday afternoon, by fire, with all its contents, consisting of hay, grain, and farming utensils. The amount of loss has not been ascertained, but there was an insurance of $1,000 on bags, grain and stock in the Milwaukee Mutual.

HEAVY BLOW ON THE LAKE.—The wind blew very stiffly, all day Tuesday, and during the night, from the West, and a heavy sea was running. The steamships *Detroit* and *Milwaukee* were out, during the blow, and crossed and re-crossed the Lake, in fine style, in the teeth of the wind and against a heavy head sea.

ALARM OF FIRE.—An alarm of fire, for the Fifth District, was sounded shortly before noon, yesterday. It proceeded from a small match factory, in the Fifth Ward, near the Lake Shore R. R. Depot, which had accidentally taken fire. The flames were speedily extinguished by Engine Company No. 4. Damage trifling.

WIND AND DUST.—These commodities are abundant in our market just now; the supply being much greater than the demand. The wind blew freshly from the Northwest, all day yesterday, and the clouds of dust swept along the streets. A soaking rain would do good both to city and country.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE R. R. ROUTE.—The steamship *Milwaukee*, which left here about 8 o'clock last evening, had a full load of passengers and freight. This "Air Line" route to the East is daily gaining in popularity.

REED'S SELF-RISING FLOUR.—JOHN RICE is the Agent for this valuable article. We have tried it in our family and found it to be all that Mr. REED claims. The bread and biscuit made with it are lighter, whiter and undoubtedly healthier than those made with carbonate of soda.

YESTERDAY twenty-five Milwaukeeans left town for Waukesha, to attend a pigeon shoot; they were well accoutered with creature comforts and undoubtedly will have an extremely nice time of it.

JAMES BARRON, News dealer, No. 30, Wisconsin street, is in daily receipt of Eastern papers. He has on hand a choice selection of popular literature, periodicals, &c.

[Original.]

TO MY PIANO.

Speak to my heart to-night, old Friend
When the voiceless world lies numb,
And the morning trees as they sob and bend
Tell, Autumn with weeping is come.

Through the damp cold hours of spectral night,
When the blast 'gainst the casement is heard,
I give thee my hand in the flick'ring light,
And list to thy cheering word.

No change in the changeful world without,
Will alter thy faithful tone;
The merry notes of happier hours
Will laugh at the tempests' moan.

Then speak to my heart, as in days gone by,
When beauty stood round thy form;
And the pulsing air gave a happy sigh
To thy summery notes, and warm.

The throng and the voices are gone, old friend,
And the desolate room is still;
But speak, O speak with thy voice, that will lend
The charm of that treasured thrill.

How the thirliest chords, like the fairy bells
Of some dimly remembered dream,
Wake the slumbering echoes from memory's cells
To people a long lost theme.

Of hours that were golden with music and song,
And helmful of smiles and caress;
And were far too short for the carolling throng
Who thrived them with happiness.

I sweep with my hand those favorite keys,
That my sister, on Sunday night, there
Used to touch with devotion, before the knees
Of the children were bent in prayer.

When her voice went up with a pious thrill,
To the throne of the Father on high,
And we joined in the hymn with a hearty will
That our praises should reach the sky.

Speak soft, old friend! that my hardened ear
May gather the echoes as given,
And now in the lapse of the storm, I may hear
Her singing that same song in Heaven,

Ah, the sough of the outer world, gloomy and chill,
Frets the casement, and harps on the trees,
And I hear but the storm when thy voices are still,
As it cradles itself on the breeze.

So speak to my heart, to my heart! to-night,
With the pleasant tones of yore;
And sprinkle my gloom with melodic light
From the depths of thy treasured store.

On the silvery ripples I'll glide through the past,
While the storm rocks the world to sleep;
And gather some gems that were long since cast
On the shore when thy currents were deep.

HERIMAN.

How was the Wind?

MR. EDITOR:—Your remarks to my question, in this morning's *Sentinel*, makes "confusion worse confounded." When Doctors disagree, who shall decide? seems to apply to this windy question. It appears to me plain that the wind, during the recent equinoctial" was "Nor'-East," veering occasionally a point or two, but never, during the gale, was there the slightest "western current." For instance, if the wind had been "Nor'-West" the *Resolute* would not, nor could not, have gone ashore where she did; neither would the *Detroit*, (I believe it was,) have struck the pier, as she did, coming in. Again, Mr. Editor, if the wind had been "Nor-west," or from the West, how could it have been possible for so many vessels to have made, and run into our excellent harbor, with "flowing sheets," as they did, while hundreds of people stood looking on. And lastly, if the wind had been northwest, or from the west, how comes it that the surf or shore-waves of old Michigan washed away the shanties of the poor, in the Third Ward, close to the Lake Shore; that faces or fronts the East. You and I have both heard of "Paddy's hurricane," but I think you will agree me that the wind only blew one way during the last "equinoctial," and that was "north-*east*, coorse."

EQUINOX.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you will oblige me with a little space in your columns I will be glad to use it to say a few words about the proceedings of the Fruit Growers' Association on the occasion of the late Fair of the State Agricultural Society.

By the courtesy of H. L. PAGE, Esq., the meetings of the Association were held at the room of the Common Council, on the evenings of the 29th and 30th insts. These were attended by a very pleasant company, and the merits of various fruits were considered with reference to their adaptation to the peculiarities of our climate, and various modes of cultivation and the best method of protecting trees and vines from the occasional extraordinary rigors of our winters, were discussed with much interest.

It was manifest from the spirit that prevailed at these meetings that the Fruit Growers had in a good degree recovered from the discouragement which the disastrous losses of the three or four past seasons had brought upon them, and were ready to renew with vigor the labors of their department. The unprecedented late frosts of last spring cut most of the fruit away from the Lake Shore North and West of Milwaukee; and that in the vicinity of the city was greatly injured by a hard storm in June; these circumstances account for the comparatively small show of fruits at the Fair. Enough was exhibited, however, to demonstrate the fact that apples, pears, grapes and plums can be grown to as great perfection in most parts of our State as elsewhere.

The experience of the past, in respect to the comparative hardness of different varieties of fruits, will, when properly collated and set forth, be of very great value to the planter, and absolutely necessary to success. This work is one of the most especial objects of the Association, and that it may be accomplished it solicits the assistance of the fruit growers throughout the State.

It is proposed to hold another meeting early in January, of which due notice will be given, for the election of officers and for the purpose of arranging a plan of operations for the ensuing year.

The Association is especially indebted for the aid and co-operation of the State Agricultural Society, by which it was enabled to meet liabilities incurred for the publishing of its trausactions.

CHARLES GIFFORD, Sec'y.

Milwaukee, Oct. 6, 1859.

QUICK WORK.—The Propeller *Mohawk*, of the Western Transportation Company's line, Capt. Pheatt, arrived from Chicago yesterday morning with over 700 tons of freight, consisting of 14,051 bushels wheat, 1,799 barrels of flour, beef and lard, 321 hides, 601 bags wheat and feed, 925 pigs lead, and 135 bales broom corn. This large quantity of freight was discharged before dark last night, and she was at her dock ready to reload. She takes in between 400 and 500 tons of merchandise to-day, and leaves again to-night for Chicago. Here is nearly 1,200 tons of produce and merchandize handled within 48 hours by the propeller's own deck-hands, (who by the way are all colored men) and we would like to see the craft afloat that can beat this. Capt. Harvey Pheatt is one of the best sailors on the lakes. He treats his men well, pays them the highest wages going, and they always work with a will for him.—*Buffalo Courier, Oct.* 1.

All true about Capt. PHEATT and the *Mohawk*, except that the bulk of her cargo was taken on at this port instead of Chicago. She took from here 14,000 bushels of wheat, 12 or 1500 bbls of flour and beef, besides other produce.

YESTERDAY the Campbells performed at Beaver Dam; Friday they will be at Waupun, and Saturday at Ripon. We are glad to hear that they are well patronized wherever they go.

CALEB WALL sells this morning a large quantity of apples; on Tuesday morning he has a sale of furniture. Read his advertisement.

CARD FROM THE MILWAUKEE LIGHT GUARD.—At a regular meeting of the Milwaukee Light Guard, held at their Armory, Monday, evening, October 3d, 1859, it was unanimously decided that we ought, in justice to the many friends who have placed us under obligations to them for courtesies to us at our late Camp Walworth, in the village of Elkhorn, to make a public acknowledgement of the same; and we do, therefore, both as a Company, and as individuals, tender our heartfelt Thanks, first—

To the Walworth County Agricultural Society, then holding its Annual Fair at Elkhorn, and particulary to its warm-hearted President, Mr. PRESTON, for said Society attentions to our social and bodily comfort during the three days we were under arms at Camp Walworth.

To Messrs. J.T. MOODY, of the Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad, and O. S. HARRIS, of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad, and the Conductors of the trains upon which we traveled, for the many attentions shown us when upon their respective roads.

To Gen. WOLLING, of Elkhorn, a soldier and a gentleman, whose military and civic attentions to us won for him the respect and esteem of every member of the Light Guard. Also, for the pleasant repast with which we were greeted at his residence, when about leaving Elkhorn for home.

To the LADIES of Walworth County—one and all—in whose bosoms lives anew the spirit which animated the matrons of glorious old '76. Their attentions to us, and their successful efforts that we might happily commingle the festivities of the social gathering with the severities of the Camp, have left an impression upon our minds, which even the forays of Time can never erase. Particularly would we thank the LADIES OF THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY of Elkhorn for their many acts of kindness to us, and for the complimentary Supper so generously tendered us at parting. And finally,

To the good PEOPLE of Walworth County generally—for the respect which was so readily shown the apparently stringent rules and regulations of our Camp, and the utmost total exemption we enjoyed from the annoyance to which such encampments are usually subjected, which added so materially in making our late Encampment an Elkhorn a bright spot in the history of our organization as a Military Corps.

JOHN G. STARKWEATHER, Captain.
C. C. MCGREGOR, Secretary.

CARD OF THANKS.—At a meeting of Fillmore Engine Company No. 6, held at their Hall, on Monday evening, Oct 3d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to Mr. A. B. VAN CLEF, for the presentation to us of a beautiful trumpet.

Resolved, That we, the officers and Members of Engine Co. No. 6, will always endeavor to carry out our motto—"*Compare to Serve*"—and thereby make ourselves worthy of such substantial testimonials of merit as the above.

Hoping that you will never have occasion to call on our services for a like cause; but if you should, you will always find us "*Wide Awake.*"

By the Company.
B. S. QUINN, Foreman.

☞ Those desiring Cards, Circulars, Posters, Fly Bills, or any description of Printing, will find it to their advantage to call at the SENTINEL JOB ROOMS and leave their orders.

Our facilities for Job Printing are UNEQUALLED in the city, and our PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED so low that every Business Man can avail himself of Printer's Ink, during Fair Week, at a very small cost.

Persons wishing to SAVE MONEY, and have their orders quickly and neatly executed, will not fail to GIVE US A CALL!

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the obtaining of Loans. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,
In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.
SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo10|266dtf|sipp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.
CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Luc and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.
☞ Office hours from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.
mp14|257d1f-1stpr A. WELLER, Agent.

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my5|246d6m|stapp

☞ To MERCHANTS.—Advertise in the *Republican*, Gravesville, Calumet Co., J. N. STONE, Editor and Proprietor. aug16|265tf

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers dtf

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians, Office, 194 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my3|84dly

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's block. jan21

DIED.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, in Washington County, LAWRENCE O'NEIL, in the 61st year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the Catholic Cemetery in this city, this Thursday afternoon.

"May his soul rest in peace."—AMEN.

The deceased was the father of EDWARD O'NEIL of this city.

At New York, on the 1st inst., FRANCES APPLETON, wife of the late Lewis Sanford, Esq., of this city, aged 46 years.

Her remain were interred at Greenwood, L. I.

CHOICE FARMING LANDS!

The Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Co.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE THEIR Lands in the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin:

	Acres.
Adams Co	1,040
Brown Co	12,800
Red Ax Co	1,160
Clark Co	45,000
Columbia Co	1,280
Crawford Co	9,100
Columbia Co	1,280
Chippewa Co	10,000
Dunn Co	14,000
Eau Claire Co	9,000
Fond du Lac Co	1,120
Juneau Co	1,160
Jackson Co	2,000
Monnumee Co	7,000
Marathon Co	9,000
Marquette Co	7,000
Oconto Co	14,000
Portage Co	41,000
Richland Co	27,000
St. Croix Co	1,920
Sauk Co	1,000
Shawanaw Co	35,000
Trempleau Co	7,000
Waupaca Co	21,000
Waushara Co	35,000

The above list comprises some of the very choicest farming, prairie, heavy timber, oak openings and pine lands in the State, and unceasing water powers of the first importance.

These lands were selected years ago, with regard to contiguity to market, and are therefore the very best selections in regard to sale and location to be found anywhere in the "Great Scrip West."

THE FOX & WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., will soon have completed the great Canal through Central Wisconsin, which connects Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. A majority of these lands being within view miles of this great improvement, will have unequalled facilities for shipping their productions to market.

For further information, enquire of ROBERT SMITH, Agent of Trustees, or DANIEL C. JENNE, General Agent, at the Land Department, Appleton, Wis., or of

W. H. RODWAY, Co.'s Agent,
my17|298d1y|stp 19 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis.

TO RENT.

LOT 7, BLOCK 153, 1ST WARD; LOT 3, Block 15, 3d Ward: Lot 10, Block 45, 3d Ward: Lot 2, Block 56, 2d Ward: Lot 5, Block 65, 5th Ward: Lot 6, Block 12, 5th Ward.

Lots 9 to 5th Ward, at $5.00 per year. The lots will also be sold in parcels of twenty feet.—Inquire of GUSTAV PFEIL, 316 East Water street. sep28|3t|dzw

REMOVING.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY will be removed, Oct. 1st, from its present location to the Albany Buildings, corner of Michigan and Main streets, banking office formerly occupied by Wis. Fire & Marine Ins. Co., and Store adjoining. C. F. LOOMIS, Agent. sept27|7|wod1w

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5—8 P. M.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, commenced yesterday; that is the oldest of the missionary organizations of the country. It was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1712, and the first missionaries were ordained at Salem on the 6th of February of the same year, and sailed early for the East Indias. It is stated that when the first missionaries set sail the entire amount in the Treasury was but $12,000—now the income of the society is about $825,000.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary, who read a letter from President Hopkins, informing him of his inability to be present. On motion of Judge Jessup, the Hon. Judge Strong of this State was called to the chair; the Rev. D. Sheppard then opened the meeting with prayer.

The Treasurer then read his report, showing that the expenses of the year were $419,208; receipts $350,915; leaving a debt of $66,374. The permanent fund is $66,715; permanent fund for officers is $26 840.

A report was then read from the credential committee on the state of the foreign missions, the most of which were represented to be in a flourishing condition.

The number of missions are 26, stations 127, out stations 131, ordained missionaries 169, physicians not ordained 4, male assistants 14, female do. 210, native preachers 222, native helpers 254, number of printing establishments 5, number of pages printed last year 41,523,940, churches 153, number of church members 22,513, added during the year 1,729, number of seminaries 7, free schools, 314, pupils in free schools 7,911, do. in seminaries 401, do. in boarding schools 673, whole number in schools and seminaries 8,949. The opening sermon was preached last evening, by Dr. Patterson, of Chicago.

SECOND DAY.—Judge Jessup, of Pa. acting as Chairman.

The report of the Prudential Committee was received, which says the receipts of the board have failed to keep pace with the expenses. The income for foreign missions averages three hundred and twelve thousand dollars per year.

Up to the year 1853 the receipts were sufficient, since that time the expenses have been beyond the amount put into the hands of the committee. They recommend an increase in the contributions corresponding with the growth of the missionary work. It was recommended that hereafter the annual session of the Board commence on the 1st Tuesday in October.

From Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

Mr. Jarvis, treasurer of the Sonora Mining Co., E. Woodman and E. Cross, late editor of the Arizonian, arrived here last night from Arizonia. Capt. Smith, Superintendent of the third division of the overland mail, also arrived from El Paso, having in charge 200 pounds of silver bullion consigned to the mint at Philadelphia. Upwards of a ton of silver bullion was at El Paso awaiting shipment. They state that the silver mines of Arizonia are doing well, though the miners were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the Apache Indians.

The news that Col Fountainett had superseded Bonnerille as Commander of Department of New Mexico, gave great satisfaction to Arizonia.

Capt. Stone's surveying party was encamped near the Patagonia mines, awaiting intelligence as to their future movements.

Rich veins of gold-bearing quartz had been discovered on the Santa Cruz river, in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

On the recent reception of the new Brazilian Minister by the President, the latter took occasion to express the hope that the Brazilian government would still further remove the restrictions on our commerce with that country.

A private letter from Arizona, dated Sept. 17, says that the Apaches are getting bolder, and we have almost the usual number of murders and fights.

The votes at the recent election for delegates to Congress, exceeded 2,000.

What the Emperor of China Says.

BOSTON, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

F. B. Beaumont, of Jamaica Plains, and now a resident of Hong Kong, China, in a letter dated 21st of July, says:—"A rumor prevails here, probably a Chinese story—that the Emperor has sent a communication to the Governor of Shanghai, saying that the firing from the forts at the mouth of the Peiho river upon the British and French embassy, was not by his orders, but by those of mandarins, whose heads he has ordered struck off for the act."

The Broderick and Terry Duel.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

The Republican received a note last night from the Postmaster at Santa Clara, California, saying that Broderick and Terry fought a duel on the morning of the 12th.—Terry was shot in the throat. The wound was supposed to be mortal.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 5—3 P. M.

The third Congressional district is conceded to the opposition. The balance of the districts are regarded as democratic: though the vote in the seventh and eighth districts is close.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

The steamship Cahawba, with later dates from Havana, is signalled below.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

The Filibuster Movement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—9 P. M.

But little information has been received in official quarters, in addition to what was telegraphed yesterday, relative to filibustering movements; as to the reported departure of a party of filibusters, the only authentic accounts in the possession of Government is that they left in a tug-boat, about ten miles below New Orleans, but which could not convey them to the place of their destination. They doubtless expected to be taken on board a larger and more suitable steamer.

In the meantime Collector Hatch and his deputies, and other federal officers, are, according to their instructions, resorting to every legitimate means to intercept the filibusters. In addition to other measures, vessels have been despatched for that purpose. While these things are progressing in the neighborhood of New Orleans, information is received that a number of filibusters are in Mobile, some of whom were prominent in the Susan filibustering expedition, which result, it will be remembered, was wrecked at Glover's Reef.

The Federal officers at Mobile have been instructed to watch their movements, and act accordingly. It is not yet considered necessary to serve out any new instructions to our naval forces in the gulf, and as all the vessels now there are in possession of the orders heretofore issued in relation to the expedition, the success of this new filibustery movement is not considered in the least degree promising.

Should the adventurers invade Nicaragua and interrupt the transit, there is reason to believe that our federal forces would promptly interpose. Power is found in the Lamar Selkdan treaty, and to its exercise Nicaragua would have no objections.

H. G. Fant who has been adjusting the two per cent. fund account, on behalf of the Commissioner of Missions, has been officially informed by active Commissioners of the General Land Office, that there is due to the said State on that account $417,500.

General Jessup is still confined to his house by serious illness.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—9 P. M.

The death sentence passed on James Stephens, the wife poisoner, was affirmed to-day, by the Court of Appeals, while the same Court reversed the sentence of Jas. Shephard, condemned to death for murder and arson.

Vanderbilt doubtless gets the California mail contracts for nine months.

The Baltic and Northern Light went out crowded with passengers.

The International cricket match at Hoboken was resumed this morning. The playing on the part of the Americans was very good, while that of All-England eleven was splendid. The All-England eleven won the match in one innings, and had sixty-four runs to spare. The score of the second innings of the Americans is 54.

Randall and Hobart at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Oct. 5—9 P. M.

At the Democratic Convention held in this city, this P. M., Hon. Wm. H. Tucker, resident of this city, was unanimously re-nominated for the Senate, to represent the 30th district.

Hon. H. C. Hobart and Gov. Randall discussed to the most intelligent portion of our citizens, and a very enthusiastic audience.—The Hall was densely crowded.

Episcopal General Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5—9 P. M.

The delegates to the general Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled this evening, and after a sermon by Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates was organized, by the selection of Rev. Dr. Creighton, of New York, President, and Rev. Dr. Howe, Secretary.—The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—The House of Bishops was also organized; the Right Rev. Bishop Meade presiding by seniority; the Rev. Dr. Balch of Md., was chosen Secretary.

Sale of a Railroad.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5—9 P. M.

The Covington and Lexington R. R. was sold at auction to-day, for $2,125,000. The bid was made by W. H. Gedge, of Covington, for what is known as the Bowler Company. The sale was made to satisfy a judgement obtained by second mortgage bond holders.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 5—9 P. M.

The returns of the Georgia election continue meagre, but phases are unchanged.

Forging Extraordinary.

On the 29th ult., a man calling his name William Adams, sold to the Cashier of Sauk City Bank, two drafts for $800 each, one drawn by B. F. Stout & Co., and the other by Durkee & Bullock, both of St. Louis.—One of the drafts was an engraved blank and the other a lithograph. After having made the purchase, the Cashier discovered such similarity in the hand-writing of the two as to lead him to call on Adams and make further inquiries. Adams said they must be all right as he had them from a brother-in-law in St. Louis, and thereupon pulled a let

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Waukesha.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Walworth.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LOUIS P. HARVEY, of Rock.
FOR TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, of Trempeleau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE, of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
G. VAN STEENWYK, of Columbia.
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HANS C. HEG, of Racine.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD, of Grant.

Ho! for the Campaign!

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL
For only Twenty-Five Cents!

CHEAPER TO CLUBS!

We propose to furnish THE WEEKLY SENTINEL from the 12th inst. to the 15th of November, (for two months,) on the following very liberal terms:

One Copy for	25c
Ten Copies, to one address	$2,50
Twenty Copies, to one address	4,00
Fifty Copies, to one address	9,00
One Hundred Copies, to one address	17,00

We hope our friends throughout the State will take hold at once and see that THE SENTINEL is placed in the hands of EVERY VOTER! Fifty or a hundred copies will not cost much. Let every true Republican take an interest in this matter and see that his locality is well supplied with THE SENTINEL for the Campaign.

☞ Address
JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Milwaukee Sentinel.

Don't Face the Music.

In Tuesday's *Sentinel* we called the attention of the *National* to the speech of Mr. HOBART, at Horicon, wherein he abandoned the Wilmot Proviso, turned his back upon the Administration and gave in his adhesion to the "Squatter Sovereignty" dodge of Senator DOUGLAS. With this avowal of his peculiar opinions, every vote for HOBART will be an endorsement of the DOUGLAS platform, and a repudiation of the Administration creed. The *National* claiming to be an administration organ, we asked that paper how it could support HOBART on the Douglas issue of "Squatter Sovereignty." The *National* makes no answer. It won't face the music. Is that the way the *National* proposes to back the Administration in this State? Does it expect to give "aid and comfort" to Mr. BUCHANAN by supporting a Douglas ticket and platform? And is it afraid to tell what it really intends to do in the premises? We wait to hear.

New Lights and False Lights.

Speaking of the result of the California election, where a divided opposition gave an easy triumph to the Buchanan Democracy, the *National* of yesterday, says:

> If the former, bold and upright National principles were alone announced, the administration was cordially sustained, and a victory more decisive than was ever gained in that State, crowned the efforts of the Democracy. We do not believe that in a northern State the Democracy has been strengthened, or the least by weaving into the platform the novel doctrines involved in territorial sovereignty.

In this State the dodge of "weaving novel doctrines" into the Democratic platform is about to be tried, and the *National*, while condemning the experiment in California, upholds it here. Mr. HOBART, following the lead of "the Little Agitator," declares for Squatter Sovereignty, and against the "bold and National principles," which the *National* advocates, and yet the *National* supports HOBART and the rest of the "Know-Nothing Douglasites" on the Sham Democratic ticket. A funny Administration organ that.

Madison on Squatter Sovereignty.

The doctrine of Squatter independence, of which DOUGLAS claims the paternity, is not such a novelty as some of his friends seem to suppose. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, when Governor of the North-west Territory, thus asserted it in its fullest extent, in an official address:

> "For all internal affairs we have a complete Legislature of our own, and there are no more bound by an act of Congress than by an edict of the First Consul of France."

How the genuine Democracy of those early days regarded this doctrine, is sufficiently indicated in the following document from President MADISON:

> SIR:—The President observing in an address lately delivered by you to the Convention at Chillicothe, an intemperance and indecorum of language towards the legislature of the United States, and a disorganizing spirit and tendency of very evil example, and grossly violating the rules of conduct enjoined by your public station, determines that your commission of Governor of the Northwestern Territory shall cease on the receipt of this notification. I am, etc.,
> JAMES MADISON.
>
> Arthur St. Clair, Esq., Chillicothe.
> —*Free Democrat.*

OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Savannah (GA.) *News* publishes the proceedings of a meeting of "a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Ware and the adjoining counties assembled in the court house in Waresboro', on the evening of the 21st September, to hear Col. WM. B. GAULDEN deliver an address on the re-opening of the African Slave Trade."

At the conclusion of his speech, he offered the following resolutions:

> That in consequence of the high price of labor the agricultural interests of the South are in a languishing condition.
>
> *Therefore, resolved*, That in order to obtain the requisite supply, that all laws, State and Federal, forbidding the slave trade, ought to be repealed.

The resolutions were carried by a considerable majority.

And yet, in the face and eyes of all such evidence, the Northern Doughface organs and politicians tell us that there is no danger that the African Slave Trade will be re-opened—that the slave holders do not want it reopened—and that the Republican papers are "agitating" the matter only for party purposes!

MR. DOUGLAS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Democracy of Noxubee county, Mississippi, have recently resolved that should Mr. DOUGLAS be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, they "cannot and will not support him;" and at a large Democratic meeting in Okitibbeha county, in the same State, it was resolved that the meeting "repudiate with loathing and contempt the odious doctrine recently promulgated by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS."

Such is Democracy South. In this State, Mr. HOBART, who heads the "Know-Nothing Douglasite" ticket, adopts "the odious doctrine," recently announced by "The Little Agitator," and calls upon the Democracy of the State to endorse it, by voting for him.

GOLD SNUFF-BOX.—On board the U. S. frigate *Mississippi*, in the Woosung river, China, May 27th, Mr. ALCOCK, the British Consul General for Japan, presented to U. S. Minister HARRIS, in behalf of Queen VICTORIA, a gold snuff-box. The box is about six inches in length, four in width and two in depth, and is of wrought gold, handsomely washed. On the top is the Queen's cypher, surrounded by a wreath of diamonds. The gift is a most splendid one, and is valued at two thousand dollars. It is in recognition of Mr. HARRIS' services in the opening of Japan to intercourse with Great Britain as well as other civilized nations.

LARGE ARRIVALS AT BUFFALO.—During Saturday and Sunday last there arrived at Buffalo, by Lake, *two Steamers, twelve Propellers, four Barques, four Brigs, and fifty Schooners.* The amount of flour reduced to wheat, and other kinds of grain, brought by these vessels was *six hundred and fifty thousand*—nearly a *million bushels*. That was but the grain arriving. There were also over a million feet of lumber, half a million of staves, four thousand five hundred barrels of pork, two thousand tons of coal, &c. That gives one a pretty good idea of what our Lake Commerce is, just now.

A TRIUMPHANT DEFENCE.

Facts for the People.

At the political discussion in Horicon, between Governor RANDALL and his antagonist, Mr. HOBART, the latter dwelt, at some length, upon what he called the extravagant expenditures and burdensome taxes, of our present State Administration. To make out his case, Mr. HOBART read what purported to be a *certified* statement from the Democratic Secretary of State, of the taxes levied every year since Wisconsin became a State. Gov. RANDALL, when his turn came, demolished Mr. HOBART in the most effectual style. We copy his rejoinder, as reported for the *News*. It will be seen that he convicts Mr. HOBART, or his authority, the Secretary of State, of two gross and inexcusable blunders, and then "carries the war into Africa" with a vengeance.

When Gov. RANDALL came into office there was a permanent debt of $130,000 and a floating debt of $175,000, against the State—both of them bequests of preceding Democratic Administrations. To provide for the latter, there was levied, in 1858, a State tax of $485,000. This cleared off the floating debt; and therefore the tax for this year was reduced to $261,000—the smallest we have had since the Administration of Gov. FAIRWELL. The result is, that under Gov. RANDALL'S Administration, *every just demand against the State has been paid; there is a handsome surplus in the Treasury; and the State tax is the lightest we have had for seven years.* Here are substantial fruits of Republican management. But read Gov. RANDALL'S own, straight-forward story:

> I have now said enough about slavery, and I will here leave it to say something about our State policy. My friend Mr Hobart has alluded to this question of taxation. I know something about it. I know the taxes have been high, and that we have called about retrenchment and reform. I know, too, that the Democratic party, in every Convention it has held for the last eight years, has talked about retrenchment and reform, and an economical administration. They have always professed themselves in favor of such a policy; how I will show you how they have carried out in practice, what they so loudly professed in principle. We said we were in favor of retrenchment and reform; that gross corruptions had grown up under successive Democratic administrations, and it was high time for a change. In my first Annual Message to the Legislature, I called their attention gradually to the large floating debt that had gradually grown up under previous administrations, by over-estimates of the revenues to be relied on, and under-estimates of the expenses of the State Government. Thro' these means there was a floating debt of over $130,000 outstanding, independent of the Janssen debt due to the State from his defalcation, and which was then placed among "resources." Add this in, and there was over $156,000 of actual indebtedness at that time. It was so reported by the Democratic Secretary of State. He states the deficiency of Janssen at $21,310 34 among his "resources." Among the miscellaneous expenditures, he puts "Due individuals $105,-174 25," and "Sundry expenses unknown, $25,000 00;" thus making, in fact, over $175,000 00 to be met at that time in consequence of the manner in which the financial affairs of the people had been conducted by Democratic officials. I then said; in speaking of this array of figures presented by the Secretary of State, that there was this much floating debt then actually existing, and the people should at once rid themselves of that debt as the first step in returning to an economical system of government. I therefore recommended that a tax should be levied to pay that debt. That tax was levied and it was raised for that very purpose—not to meet the current expenses of the government. The taxes of last year instead of being $486,-000, as has been stated, were $435,000. The figures are WRONG.
>
> MR. HOBART.—I have the figures here, sir, under the hand of the Secretary of State.
>
> Gov. RANDALL.—I have no doubt of it; but the Secretary has made a mistake in his figures. He has made another mistake in certifying that in the second year under Barstow's administration the taxes were $273,-000. I correct him in that by the law on this very subject of the tax of 1855, that I helped to pass, and which fixes the sum at $350,000 for the second year of Barstow's administration. [Laws of Wisconsin, p. 69.]
>
> "Section 1. There shall be levied and collected for the year 1855, a State tax of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($350,-000,) to be apportioned among and assessed upon the several counties of this State as provided," &c.
>
> The Secretary of State made a mistake—unintentionally, of course—but he made a mistake.
>
> MR. HOBART.—Will you allow me a word?
>
> GOV. RANDALL.—Certainly.
>
> MR. HOBART.—I understand this certificate to be to this effect: it presents an estimate of the *expenses* accruing each year.
>
> GOV. RANDALL.—You stated it as taxes.—I was talking of it as taxes as you did.
>
> MR. HOBART.—The *expenses* of the government—the accruing expenses are given, which are the foundation of the taxes of each year.
>
> GOV. RANDALL.—The certificate stated, as I understood, what was the actual tax of each of the years mentioned. The tax this year was $439,000. The tax of last year, which has been said to be $486,000, was $435,000, and that was levied to pay these debts. But now the debts have all been paid, and the State owes nothing of these floating debts, except a debt of $130,000, which grew up under a Democratic administration and which has been a permanent debt against the State. That is the condition of the Treasury to-day. The debts are all paid and we have got out of that accumulation of difficulties at last; we have got out of it by levying large taxes at once, as I recommended. This year the taxes to be raised are $284,000—which is $201,000 less than last year. This lightening of the grievous burden of taxation is felt by all.—Perhaps you who live in Dodge County would like to know the difference in your county. Last year the taxes were very heavy, for we were compelled to raise money to pay debts which had accrued under Democratic administrations, as appears by Mr. Jones' certificate and in these reports and estimates of the Secretary himself; and he is a Democratic Secretary and would be certify to a lie? (Laughter.) The taxes this year, as I stated, are $284,000, against $485,000 last year.
>
> The taxes of Dodge county were last year $20,000; while this year they are a trifle over $11,000. The debts are paid and there is no reason or necessity for these large taxes in future. I have shown you how it come in my Message, and in this (Secretary's) Report of Mr. Jones'. The fact is, there is no necessity, any longer, for these heavy taxes. Formerly we were compelled to make contracts for buildings for the State at great sacrifice. The contractor had to suffer a heavy discount in order to get money for his work at the time. Of course the State could not make a contract on the same terms ordinarily paid, and it had to pay a large price. Thus ten to twenty per cent. was lost. Where the State ought to have paid one hundred thousand dollars, it was compelled to pay a hundred and twenty thousand. The man to whom the State paid $100, got but $80.—There is the difference in managing these public affairs.
>
> My friend Hobart has called attention to the manner of assessing the taxes, and to the odious law passed a year ago last winter.—But first, a word about another thing which I had forgotten. I refer to his $401,000 for the first nine months of this year. Mark you, that tax was to pay the floating debt. It was levied a year ago this last winter, and paid into the Collector's hands last Fall. It went into the Treasury last winter and was applied to the floating indebtedness. The floating indebtedness has been paid out of the taxes charged the present year. That is what swelled it to the sum of $401,000. You could not pay the debts until the money was raised and the sooner it was done, the better. The money of the taxes paid in and charged the present year, was taken to pay this debt, and this debt being paid out of the taxes of this year.
>
> A VOICE.—How is it about the underestimate in the Legislature last winter.
>
> GOV. RANDALL.—Those estimates were heard and considered by a Committee, composed of both Republicans and Democrats. And, sir, take the actual current expenses—the salaries of officers, &c., making the calculation upon the basis of the estimate of the Secretary last year, and it will show that with this $284,000, the government can be carried on in every respect, and at the end of 1860 there will be $61,000 in the Treasury. That is the true condition of the Treasury now. [Cheers.]
>
> MR. HOBART.—Do I understand you to say that was the estimate made by the Secretary of State?
>
> GOV. RANDALL.—No, sir; I said taken from the estimates of the Secretary last year. Take the salaries of officers and all other expenses of the State, and compare it with the expenses of last year to ascertain this and there will be shown to be a balance of $61,-000 left in the Treasury in 1860, upon the collection of that tax. We do not deem or expect that there will be any more than last year. The debts that have been eating us up, swelling the amount of taxes to so large a sum have been paid, and there is no necessity again for such taxation and expenditure.
>
> To return to that assessment law—I undertake to say that the only true policy for a State is to make the property—ALL the property of the State pay its taxes. Has this been the case in Wisconsin? Heretofore you know the landed interest of this state has paid the greatest amount of the taxes. They bore the heaviest part of the burden. Under the law of a year ago last winter, the property in this State was assessed and a valuation put upon it under the new law, and mark what a change was wrought in the personal property returned. Where it was something over $67,-000,000 the year before, [not heard distinctly by the Reporter,] it rose to $170,000,000.—The law drew out a very large amount of personal property that had previously escaped taxation, such as bonds, mortgages, stocks, &c., which a man could put in his pocket, where the eye of the assessor could not penetrate. By this law, compelling men to list their property—the whole of it—this hidden wealth was brought forth to pay its share of taxes. My friend has said, and I will repeat, that no honest man need be afraid to be put under oath. Men do not so spontaneously run into lying, that an honest man will begin, as soon as he is under oath, to perjure himself. He has said that the people perjure themselves because of this law. Why, sir, do you think a man who perjured himself under this law would have been one whit more honest if he had not been put under oath? [Cheers and laughter.]
>
> Does it make a man better or worse to administer an oath to him? Under the old law, taxation was not equal, but there was a very considerable amount of property exempted, or that escaped taxation. This new, stringent law was intended for this very purpose of making them to be—many of the richest in the community—disagree, and instead of piling their taxes upon the farmer, to make out a complete list of their property, allowing nothing taxable in the State to escape. By getting at all the property, you can distribute the taxes equally upon all.—That is the only way you can distribute them fairly. By this listing process, you compel the rich man, who can put his hundreds of thousands in stocks and bonds in his pocket, to disgorge and pay his fair proportion of taxes, like the farmer, who cannot put his farm in his pocket. [Applause.]
>
> That is the principal of this law. It may have been imperfect in its details. Nearly all legislation is so in the beginning. It is also the legislature provided that the Secretary of State, who was a Democrat and a wealthy man, should prescribe the oath for the people, and, for the purpose of enabling the law officers of the peace to prosecute in case an oath for them that he himself could not take. [Applause.] There is really no difficulty about that law at all.
>
> My friend has charged these large and heavy taxes through a succession of years, upon the Republican administration. He says that when Barstow was a Republican Governor—I beg his pardon, I beg pardon of Republicans for naming Barstow as a Republican; [laughter.]—I mean while a Republican was Governor, that the taxes imposed were unusually and unnecessarily oppressive—that the Republicans have for years carried on a system of increasing the burdens of the people, and wasting their treasure. Why, gentlemen we never have had anything except a Democratic administration, or Democratic officers, in this State, to control the finances, until within two years. They had unbroken sway until the administration of Gov. Farwell, who did not control the Secretary of State, or the Treasurer. During Bashford's administration, he had not the control of any other office than his own. The interests and affairs of this State have been in the hands of Democratic State officers; and administrations have all been Democratic in every case, except in the office of Governor, who is a mere nominal officer in most of these financial affairs, and in the management of the State's money. The Democrats have had the efficient officers. The auditing is now in the hands of my Democratic friend, Jones—a Democrat, who like Cæsar's wife, is above suspicion. [Laughter.]
>
> Our friends have passed resolutions calling for reform and retrenchment. They want especially to have democrats in office to protect the interests of the people of this State. They desire that the people shall not suffer any more from such enormous frauds as have been practiced heretofore. As a proof of the desire of reform on the part of the democracy we can look at their men. Carl Habich, to whom my friend alluded, was a clerk under Janssen, and knew of all the frauds and peculation carried on in that office; yet he raised no outcry. After all these frauds were brought out and published—frauds which filled every citizen of Wisconsin with indignation and shame—he was nominated by the democratic party for State Treasurer, and voted for by them, but was fortunately beaten by the people. Following Carl Habich, comes Mr. Lion Silverman as a candidate for this same office of State Treasurer, in a direct line of succession, like an apostolic successor. [Laughter.] He is the bail of Janssen, the defaulter, and has never paid the bond. Why? My friend says because it cannot be ascertained whether the defalcation occurred under Barstow or Farwell—that is, it cannot be actually told whether these faithful democrats stole the State monies while Barstow or Farwell was Governor. [Laughter.]
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Mr. Carl Habich, who was their Treasurer's Clerk, says an account was kept with the Bank; that Mr. Seaver kept the account on slips of paper put into a drawer; that he would let money go to persons, keeping no account of it, except what was put on these slips of paper; that the Government and officers were in the habit of getting money on these slips; and so on, into many other details which I have not time to read. Mr. James Halpin swears that Seaver used to get drunk in the office where the money was kept, that he was told that Seaver took money out of the office and had lost $1,100 one night, playing "faro;" that the Secretary of State, and Attorney General took money money on these slips, and so on. And what is the consequence? This great defalcation.
>
> This document I have here is the report of the officers of a committee composed of Republicans and Democrats, unanimously signed, showing how the school fund was managed and the land sold, so that the State lost between two and three millions of dollars from that great fund, which is so important to the welfare and the future of our State. It details the manner of selling those lands and the way the funds thus derived were wasted.
>
> Now, my friend calls on you, and their resolution proposes to go back to this system of retrenchment and reform which prevailed in the palmy days of pure Democratic rule. What do you think of that system and of the prospect of such an administration.—They have always talked in the Convention about reform, and then have gone on in the manner I have related.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Now, I want the people to understand another thing. Unfortunate as it was that this unconstitutional law establishing the Comptroller's office should have been passed, yet it was the most fortunate unconstitutional law that was ever passed by any legislature in any State. It was unconstitutional, that the Supreme Court have said, although the Democratic Attorney General said it was constitutional when it was passed, and thinks so now. That law has saved a very large amount of money to the people of the State, and has cost the State, in the salary of the officer, a little over $2,000. In one case it saved $6,000, and in a large number of instances, it saved sums of greater or less extent, amounting in the aggregate to $20,000, if not more. But that amount is certain.
>
> Six thousand dollars was saved in this very case where the law was declared unconstitutional. One was the case when our Democratic candidate for Attorney General claimed $1,000 for services he never performed as Judge of the Supreme Court, (Laughter)—claiming to hold over after his term had expired and another Judge had been elected and gone on the bench. The claim for services performed in this way was audited by the Democratic Secretary of State, but it was refused by the Controller. So the claim for six or seven thousand dollars worth of printing which the Secretary had no authority to do, was audited, but was refused to be countersigned by the Controller. The Supreme Court says he had not business to do it because he had no business to be an officer.
>
> That is the condition of things. We propose, if our ticket is elected, to carry on the Government precisely as we have commenced—pay the debts, and then after the debts are settled and there is money in the Treasury, we will travel along paying as we go, levying only such taxes as are necessary to keep up an efficient but strictly economical government. Most of the public buildings are completed. There will be no occasion for several years in future for large appropriations and extraordinary expenditures for such purposes. Only the current expenses of the State will remain. Having paid off all the debts of the State, we can go on continually economising, and keeping the expenses within the limits I have suggested; so that the taxes will not need to be more than half what they have been for the last three years, during which, the State has been burdened with the load of debt left by the Barstow Administration.
>
> Gentlemen, you may now choose whether you will continue the present system, or return to the old system, and put the interests of the State, great as they are, in the hands of men in the same party, nominated in the same way, by delegates, some of them of the same character, with those who aided in the infamous and memorable speculations and frauds which have so recently disgraced and injured our State. You have your choice, gentlemen—make your election.

ARRIVAL AT OMAHA OF $40,000 IN GOLD DUST.—On Tuesday week, Messrs. KING, of Davenport, Iowa; MIMMOS, of Chicago; DANON, of Wisconsin, and J. C. KEY, Esq., of Lexington, Ky., arrived at Omaha, bringing $40,000 in Pike's Peak gold dust, and making the trip in thirteen days.

ADVERTISING.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, in expatiating upon the advantages of advertising, most truly remarks:

"Experience has fully demonstrated that when a man in a commercial community, has anything to sell, he must not keep dark about it, he must hold it up in contact with that universal and powerful reflector and illuminator—the public press; he must, paridoxically, light it up with ink—printer's ink; and he must do this not once or twice, or three times, but persistently, systematically. There is as much skill and tact, and oftentimes as much boldness to be displayed in advertising, as in conducting the most expensive and difficult business operation; and your Louis Napoleon of advertisers will move his forces now to the front, now to the rear, now on the flanks—sometimes *en tirailleur*, sometimes in solid columns—here cautiously, there with impetuosity—the light of battle on his brow, while your Francis Joseph will move in the same old routine, rarely capturing public attention; often driven back by his more skillful and daring competitor. To advertise properly costs money, but it invariably repays the investment a hundred fold. The main object of advertising is to impress this Mr. Public with an ineffaceable idea of your name and locality, and special occupation; so that if he ever sees or hear the one, he will instinctively, impulsively, irresistibly think of the other."

A COUNTRY school teacher, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of pupils, and wrote down the questions and answers to the questions, which he would put to them on examination day. The day came, and so came the young hopefuls all but one. The pupils took their places, as had been arranged, and all went on glibly until the question came for the absentee, when the teacher said:

"By whom do you believe?"

"Napoleon Bonaparte."

"You believe in the Holy Catholic Church, do you not?"

"No," said the pupil amid roars of laughter, "the boy who believe in the church hasn't come to school; to-day he is home sick-abed."

☞ CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.—We have in our possession the certificate of a respectable citizen of Lansing that he was entirely cured of this dreadful disease by using BURRIAN'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

We shall be pleased in showing the certificate to any person desiring this statement.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition. See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors put thereon, Pa.ls on the label of every bottle.

ROBERT FOX, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 106 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold also by WM. PINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. sep26d1w

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

Marble and Slate Mantles,

Table Tops and Floor Tiles,

ENAMELED PARLOR GRATES.

Prices ranging from $5,00 to $65,00.

FIRE BRICKS & CLAY,

GARDEN ORNAMENTS,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

IRON FURNITURE,

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

AT

Carlisle & Staughton's,

SEAMAN'S BLOCK, HURON ST.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON,

216 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

STOVES, RANGES,

HOT AIR FURNACES,

HOLLOW WARE, HEATERS, ROOFING,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES,

Silver Plated and Brittania Ware.

Manufacturers of PLANISH, PLAIN & JAPAN

TIN WARE,

In any shape desired, and dealers in all kinds of

Household Furnishing Goods,

In their line. Special attention will be given to all kinds of

JOBBING, TIN ROOFING, and putting up of EAVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTOR PIPES.

Galvanized Iron, Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper,

In large or small quantities, constantly on hand.—A large assortment of

KEROSENE AND FLUID LAMPS,

KEROSENE OIL,

CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID.

Grateful for patronage already received, the subscribers hope for its continuance, and such an increase as the

BEST OF GOODS,

and the most faithful services will merit.

G. W. GOODRICH. S. S. JOHNSON.

Milwaukee, June 1859. jel 3d5jdly

Removed to 33 Wisconsin Street,

YOUNG'S NEW BLOCK.

SMITH & GENTTLEMEN,

PRACTICAL

GAS AND STEAMPIPE FITTERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Cast Iron and Steam Pipes, Lap Welded Boiler Tubes, Gas, Steam and Water Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, Steam Gauges, Oil Cups, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest rates. mar19d94dly

ISAAC KINGSLEY. ANDREW M. PIERCE.

KINGSLEY & PIERCE,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS

No. 291 East Water Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gas and Steam Pipes, Gas, Steam and Water Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, &c.

Always on hand,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.

☞ Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest prices. jel9d85dly

Alcohol, Oils, &c.

Oils! Oils!!

Camphene, Camphene!!

BURNING FLUID!

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL!!

VARNISHES?

STARCH! STARCH!!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.

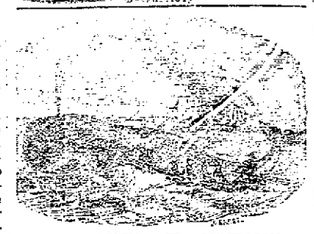
At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.

Patton & Williams,

Oil & Com. Merchants,

141 East Water st.

mar29d91dly



WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,

No. 1 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
" 2 " " "
" 3 " "

ELEPHANT OIL.
BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.

Improved Engine and Signal Oil for Railroads and Steamers.

☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Address WISCONSIN OIL CO. 22 Spring St., Opposite the Astor House, Milwaukee, Wis.

jan14d6dly

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

GREAT WESTERN

FIRE, POWDER, & Burglar-Proof Safes,

Are now provided with our own new Fire Proof Safe, Door Locks and Vault Doors, which have no key nor key hole, and cannot be picked or blown open with powder, besides being put on so as to save $5,00 on the charge for delivering them from the depot.

jl7d88dly

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, A large stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Sporting Apparatus generally.

Also Newhouse's Steel Traps, at No. 15 Wisconsin street. sept29d2wdaw WELLS & HALE.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 88 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.

Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859 ap26d3m

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,

Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,

NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

ON YOUR WAY DOWN EAST WATER ST.

Stop in at Ledyards!

AND LEAVE YOUR ORDERS

FOR YOUR

FAMILY GROCERIES.

HIS STOCK COMPRISES EVERYTHING

Required by Families,

From the most Delicate Foreign Luxury

TO A CODFISH OR MACKEREL.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

AND DELIVERED PROMPTLY, FREE OF CHARGE.

J. W. LEDYARD,

Grocer and Wine Dealer,

161 East Water street.

sep16

Raspberry Jam from Lake Superior.

50 JARS OF RASPBERRY JAM FROM Sault Ste. Marie, just received. Those wishing a jar of this delicious and luxury would do well to send their orders with as immediately, as the supply is limited.

JNO. W. LEDYARD,

Grocer and Wine Dealer, 161 East Water st.

A. B. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge! decl8dly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia " do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Ravenettes,
Spun Yarn,
Tarred Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oils,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Sail Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.

Aug28d6dly.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Two Yarn Manilla, suitable for Baling and Binding purposes. Also single Manilla Twine, CHEAP.

L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,

No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—

FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,

BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,

And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices.

One Counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug28d1dly

EDWARD TRUSLOW,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS

Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,

119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West. je22-dly.

Clothing.

CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

JAMES A. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193 East Water St., Martin's Block,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

sep27d1wdly

C. O. I. V.

204

EAST WATER ST.,

EVERY VARIETY OF

CLOTHING!!

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS.

H. RUSSELL,

NEXT DOOR TO A. B. VAN COTT'S.

sept27d1w&1m

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Ready-Made Clothing!

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

—AT—

SWAFFIELD'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

196 EAST WATER STREET.

New Fall and Winter Clothing!

SELLING AT COST FOR CASH!

☞ NO HUMBUG, BUT FACTS. ☜

Call and See for Yourselves!

AND SAVE 30 PER CENT.

Buy your Goods at his Store,

196 EAST WATER STREET.

may2d94dly

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

REMOVAL.

BARNES BROTHERS,

Coach & Harness Manufacturers'

GENERAL SUPPLY STORE,

148 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WHERE CAN BE FOUND ONE OF the largest and best assorted stocks of

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,

In the West.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

148 East Water Street.

nov23d6m6dly

Fall--136 East Water Street--1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE DAILY RECEIVING direct from the manufacturers, additions to their stock, and with

Goods of their own Manufacture,

Keep it the most full and complete in the market. We keep our prices uniformly at the bottom of the market, and will satisfy those who give us a call, that we have the facilities, as well as the disposition to transact business on liberal and honorable principles. In our Stock may be found at all times every description of

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES, &c.
TRUNK TRIMMINGS,
PATENT AND ENAMELLED LEATHERS,
ENAMELLED CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS, LASTS, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

All styles of Harness, Collars, Blankets, Whips, Bells, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags.

All the above and many goods not mentioned we offer at many low rates and qualities, and always at the lowest prices in the West.

Milwaukee, 136 East Water Street.

je13 1d&wly GEO. DYER & CO.

Dry Goods.

Mack Brothers' Column.

SEASONABLE GOODS

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1859.

MACK BROTHERS

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF PURCHASERS to their stock of

DRY GOODS!

Suited to the present season, which, in their experience of twelve years in this market, has not been surpassed, either as to

QUALITY,
QUANTITY,
VARIETY,
STYLE, OR
LOW COST;

Which seems to be the one thing desired with all buyers, in these days of working cheap, and increasing sales thereby.

MILWAUKEE SAVINGS' STORE,

181 EAST WATER STREET,

sept27 1795d1y MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE FIRST GUN

OF THE

FALL CAMPAIGN.

By the Well Established House of

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water St., Milwaukee,

WELL KNOWN, WELL TRIED, ALWAYS READY,

WITH THE

Best and Cheapest Goods,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY OR ELSEWHERE in the country. We are now prepared to exhibit to our customers and the public, an elegant stock of

Dress Goods,

Which, for beauty, quality and variety,

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

RICH SILK ROBES, NEW STYLES FANCY SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, POPLARD SILKS, MOURNING SILKS, BRILLIANT BROCADE SILKS, BYADERE SILKS, AND

BLACK SILKS of Every Description.

PRINTED MERINOS,
FRENCH DE ENGLISH DO.
IRISH POPLINS, FIGURED AND PLAIN
WOOL DELAINES, SATIN, DUCHINES, CHENONILLE DE CHEVRES, VELOURS, &c., in endless variety, and at low prices. Also a fine assortment of

Embroideries and White Goods.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, &c.

THE DOMESTIC STOCK

Is unusually large, embracing all the best brands of Sheetings, Shirtings, Calicoes, Linens, Flannels, &c. We have an immense stock of the

Newest Styles Shawls, Cloaks, &c.,

The best ever brought into this market. Also,

$5,000 WORTH

Of Real Brussels and Guipure Laces,

GUIPURE THREAD FRINGES, in all widths.

☞ We possess advantages for purchasing goods over any House in the West, and the unparalleled increase of our sales for the last three years, warrant us in saying we never were and never will be undersold. We fear no competition.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full of all kinds of

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS &c.

Which we are offering to Merchants

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

WE GIVE NO CREDIT.

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

sep20h22d1y

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

ap18d15dtf JOSEPH CAR

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of Dozens are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

SOLD ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

Jel5-H2GW&ewly.

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Smeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is recognized in the entire west.

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

Aug15-d&w2w&ow.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

THE

WHITE BEAR TRANSFERRED!

Large Sales & Small Profits.

A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

FOR SALE,

At Wholesale and Retail,

—BY—

J. A. BENEDICT,

AT THE OLD STAND,

152 EAST WATER ST.,

Now the

SIGN OF THE WHITE BEAR.

HAVING ADDED TO MY EXTENSIVE Stock, (which is one of the largest of Eastern Manufacturers) the entire stock of H. S. BARNUM, who was formerly proprietor of the

White Bear Hat Store,

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am prepared to offer unrivaled inducements to all purchasing in this market.

Hats, Caps and Furs made to Order

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SIGN OF THE WHITE BEAR,

152 EAST WATER ST., MILWAUKEE.

apr6-1576d-f

Banking and Exchange.

HARVEY TERRY,

BANKER & DEALER IN EASTERN EXCHANGE

PURCHASES AND NEGOTIATES Good Business Paper; will negotiate the sale of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages Loans.

☞ Agent and Attorney for the sale of Philadelphia Fire Proof and Burglar Proof Combustion Safes, suitable for Bankers and others, being one of the best Kinds of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes now manufactured in America; at prices from $50 to $700 each, according to size.

☞ OFFICE, NO. 92 EAST WATER STREET, under the State Bank of Wisconsin. jy21d16dly

MARINE BANK,

CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER STREETS

JOHN S. HARRIS, President.

S. H. SKIDMORE, Cashier. marl6eod1y

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

—OF—

WALTER DELAFIELD,

WAUKON,.....IOWA.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITted at current rates of Exchange.

Refer to American Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Bank, Milwaukee.

feb26eod1y

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,

16 NEWHALL HOUSE, MAIN ST.,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT, IN SUMS OF one pound and upward, payable in all the principal towns of Germany, France, England, Ireland and Scotland.

COLLECTIONS made at all available parts of the country.

GOLD, SILVER and UNCURRENT MONEY bought and sold.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER discounted at fair rates, and constantly wanted.

REFER TO

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN, Milwaukee.
MERCHANTS, SAVINGS, LOAN & TRUST CO., Chicago.
FOREST CITY BANK, Cleveland, Ohio.
MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' BANK, Wheeling, Va.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New York.
D. CUMMINS, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia

jy22d1y

CALDWELL & CO.,

BANKERS,

SAINT PAUL, - - - - MINNESOTA.

WILL ATTEND TO PAYMENT OF Taxes, Loaning of Money, &c., on commission. Collections remitted on day of payment less current rate of Exchange on New York. Refer to State Bank Junean Bank, Phenix Insurance Co., Lindenmeyer & Co., Sexton & Co., and the business men of Milwaukee generally. sept14-h19d1y

Paper Hangings, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS!

J. J. McGRATH & CO.,

21 Wisconsin Street,

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE and well-selected stock of

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,

Selected expressly for the Fall Trade of 1859, which they are prepared to offer low for cash. Persons wishing anything in our line will do well to

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

We would say that we have the largest Stock in the State, and our prices will be such that will defy competition.

☞ All orders from the country by mails will be promptly filled.

P. O Box 1170. J. J. McGRATH,
jy23-1563d1y N. FANON.

COLLINGBOURNE'S

WALL PAPERS.

WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES

Brushes, and Artist's Colors,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

AND

PAPER HANGERS,

267 MAIN STREET - - - - - - MILWAUKEE

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture—in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of Diamond and Fancy Jewelry, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy20-

Great Excitement!!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF THE finest GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, and Fancy Goods, &c., ever brought to Milwaukee, JUST RECEIVED: VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. MATSON & DOMMIS,
dec13 201 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS JUST AD-ded to the Library of the Young Men's Association are: Idols of the Hour, by Parson Lot; Life and Liberty in America, by Mackay; Adam Bede; Strickland's Queens of Scotland, vi-th (recently issued) volume; Headley's Life of Havelock; Parks Papers, &c., &c. They, M. A., having been constituted a depository of Government publications, is in receipt of a full set of the Document of the First session of the XXXV Congress.

Initiation $1; half yearly dues $1; new supplementary casting dues, 75 cts.

Rooms next north of the Newhall House, 2d floor.

sept1

× × ×.

Very Superior Family Flour

FROM MICHIGAN.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST white winter wheat, expressly for Retailers and Bakers' use, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by COLLINS & ANDRE,
aug23-1452d2me South Water st., Milwaukee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY of all the various brands, at

LEOFARD'S
jy27 Wine and Tea Store.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7,00
do do do six months	4,00
do do do three months	2,00
do do do per week	15
Per copy to the Trade, per hundred	2,00
Payable to L. SCOVILLE, City Circulator.	
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7,00
do do six months	4,00
do do three months	2,00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4,00
do six months	2,00
do three months	1,00
WEEKLY, per annum	1,00
do six months	1,00
do three months	50

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum	5,00
do do five do do do	6,00
do do ten do do do	10,00

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHAM,
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TO A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

My husband, 'twas for thee I left
My own, my happy home;
For thee I left my cottage bower,
With thee in joy to roam;
And where are all the lofty vows,
The truth, the loving trust,
That won my heart—all scattered now
And trampled in the dust.

I loved thee with a love untold,
And when I stood beside
The noble form, I loved to think
I was thy chosen bride.
They told me ere I was thine own,
How sad my lot would be,
I thought not of the future then—
I only thought of thee.

I left my home, my happy home,
A sunny hearted thing,
Forgetting all my happiness
A shadowing cloud might bring.
The sunny side of life is gone,
Its shadows only mine,
And thorns are springing in my heart,
Where blossoms used to twine.

I do not blame thee for thy lot,
I only pray for thee,
That thou may'st from the tempter's power,
(O joyful thought) be free!
That thou may'st bend above my grave,
With penitence sincere,
And for the broken-hearted one,
Let fall a sober tear.

Official Account of the Battle of the Peiho —Thrilling Details from an American Point of View.

From the Washington Constitution, Sept. 30.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, Flagship East India Squadron, off Peiho river, July 4, '59.

SIR:—The last despatch which I had the honor to send you, reported this ship in company with the chartered steamer Toeywan, at sea of Yangtsee on her way to Peiho, with our Minister to China, Mr. Ward and suite, on board.

That gentleman has reported to the Government the result of his interviews and correspondence with the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai. I shall only refer, therefore, to that subject as is necessary to your understanding. The circumstances which placed us in a very unexpected position on our arrival at Peiho, and produced as unexpected results. The Chinese Commissioners were those with whom our late Minister, Mr. Reed, concluded a treaty last year at Tientsin, and with whom he consequently arranged the tariff at Shanghai, where they have remained ever since.

In the interchange of visits between these Commissioners and Mr. Ward, the latter was escorted by a number of officers and sixty marines of our squadron, this being not only suited to the dignity of Mr. Ward, but intended as a compliment to the Chinese Commissioners, to whom Mr Ward wished to extend the greatest consideration. Mr. Ward informed them that he was on his way to Pekin to exchange treaties, which it was obligatory on both parties to do on or before the 18th of June, now near at hand. They replied, that having signed the treaties, they must themselves exchange them; that they could not reach Pekin from Shanghai in less than sixty days, and that by agreement with Lord Elgin, late British Ambassador, they were expected to remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the present British Minister, Mr. Bruce. Mr. Ward then offered to exchange our treaty at Shanghai, which they evaded on the ground that that treaty was at Pekin, and they proposed to Mr. Ward that he should remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the British Minister. Mr. Ward, although doubting their sincerity, in the spirit of consideration and forbearance, accepted the proposition, thus waving the specified time of exchange.

The British Minister, on his arrival a day or two after, refused to hold official intercourse with the Commissioners, on the ground, as I understood it, that Pekin was the place specified in the British treaty, for exchange, and that he was on his way there for that purpose.

Unsuccessful in their endeavor to detain the British, and to reopen negotiation at Shanghai, the Commissioners apparently yielded, and dispatched couriers who, they asserted, would arrive in a week, to Pekin, to prepare as they said, the authorities for the arrival and reception of all the Ministers and their conveyance to Pekin, where the treaties would be exchanged by a special commissioner, on the 25th day of June, the day specified in the British treaty. The Commissioners notified Mr. Ward of this arrangement, and requested him to accompany the British and French to Peiho. To this he consented, thereby to a certain extent assuming the same platform with the latter.

I will here remark that the sincerity of the Chinese Commissioners was much doubted at the time. Some of their countrymen at Shanghai had declared that delay was their object, as they were fortifying Peiho very strongly, and had placed in command a Mongol prince of high military reputation, who was known to be very hostile to the treaties.

We reached our anchorage off Peiho on the 21st of June, where we found the British and French Ministers and their fleet. On my first interview with the British Admiral, Sir James Hope, I learned that the Ministers, both English and French, had announced to the authorities on shore the object of their visit, and that they should proceed by river to Trentsin, on their way to Pekin conformably with their treaties. The Chinese had positively refused them the right of ascent and entrance to the river, which they found very strongly fortified, and across which several lines of barricades had been constructed. The Chinese declared that this river which we had all navigated as the Peiho, a year ago, was only one mouth of the Trentsin River, and that there was another entrance ten miles to the North, which entrance was called Peiho, and was the point referred to in the treaties.

They insisted that the Ministers should remain off this Northern entrance until the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai, which could not be short of two months, when arrangements would be made to convey them to Pekin by this route. The British and French Ministers, considering this an evasion with the view to gaining time to strengthen their defences, had referred the matter to their respective naval commanders, who notified the Chinese that if the obstructions in the channel of the river were not removed by the 25th of June, the day for the exchange of treaties, they would themselves proceed to remove them.

I will here remark that in the Chinese charts, there is a small river emptying into sea, ten miles to the north of this, and which, diverging gradually from the course of the Peiho as you ascend, has its source far in the interior. Some twenty miles from its mouth it is connected with the river known as the Peiho, by a narrow creek, said to be dry at low, and having but five feet at high water.

After due deliberation, Mr. Ward and I decided to enter the river we had known as the Peiho, in the steamer Toeywan as far as the barricades, although ignorant of access having been refused to the English and French. If the forts should fire across our bows to bring us to, we would anchor and communicate; if into us, having no guns we would retire and act accordingly. Twelve British and one French steamer, all small, had previously concentrated within the bar at the mouth of the river, just out out of gunshot of the batteries.

We entered the river in execution of our plan, at 11 A. M., on the 24th ultimo, and passing through the British squadron without communicating, pushed up towards the barriers. At this time, not a man was to be seen at the forts, nor a gun in the embrasures, nor, although the flag staffs were on the parapets, was a flag displayed. There was nothing to indicate that the forts were armed or manned. Subsequent events show this to have been deception and ambuscade, intended, I do not doubt, in confidence of their own strength, and the small force of the English, to invite a conflict in order to annul the treaties of last year.

We had approached to within three hundred yards of the first barrier, at which point, should we not be fired on, I had proposed anchoring, when we grounded and failed in all our efforts to back off. The tide was falling fast, and our situation was critical, not only from the facility with which the batteries might demolish us, but as we were on the edge of a steep bank, from the probability of the steamer falling over and filling.

At this moment I received from Admiral Sir James Hope an attention and kindness which must place me under lasting obligations to him. Although he had reason to think that he would be fired upon by the forts, he sent a gun-boat to my aid with the message that had he known of my intention to pass up he would have furnished me a pilot, and that he expected to see me fired on. The gun-boat failed in its efforts to extricate me, and there being, as I have said a probability of the Toey-wan falling over and filling, the Admiral dispatched a second gunboat to me, placing her entirely at my disposition, with the handsome and generous offer that I should hoist on board of her the American ensign and my own personal flag.

I declined the offer, with a just appreciation, however, of the personal kindness to myself, and the delicate compliment to our service. The Toey-wan was more fortunate than I expected, and a favorable wind having sprung up, we got her off at high water.

About two hours after grounding, we sent a boat to the nearest fort with my Flag Lieut. Mr. Trenchard, and interpreters, to inform the commanding officer that the American Minister was on board the Toeywan on his way to Tientsin and Pekin, in accordance with our treaty and understanding with the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai. They were met, on landing, by an officer pretending to be of low rank, who said that his orders were not to permit the removal of the barriers, and to fire on those attempting it—That he believed that a high officer had been appointed to meet the Ministers at the North; he also asserted, most falsely, as subsequently shown, that there were no troops and only a few country militia in the forts. Although the interpreters were allowed to get out of the boats for greater facility of conversation, they were not permitted to approach the forts. The Toeywan floated late in the evening, when I observed that the British were arranging themselves apparently for action, and therefore dropped down to the mouth of the harbor, and below them, so that my lights might not interfere with their signals, or my position with their operations. The British in the night removed with their boats a portion of the lower barrier, but the Chinese restored it in the morning.

At 2:45 P. M. on the 25th, the day specified for the exchange of treaties, the British stood up the river for the barriers, Admiral Hope leading in one of the gunboats. The whole force consisted of ten gunboats, including one French and three larger steamers, of the class denominated dispatch vessels, carrying in all about fifty guns. They also had on board of some Chinese junks at the mouth of the river, a reserve of boats, with seamen and marines.

On the Admiral's reaching the first barrier, the forts suddenly swarmed with men, and a terrible fire, from very heavy guns, was opened on him from all the forts on both sides of the river.

Two of his vessels at this moment grounded near the spot where the Toeywan had grounded the day before. The British and French fought with most determined valor. But fifteen minutes sufficed to show me that they were without hope of success. The fire of the Chinese was directed with fatal skill, and was chiefly concentrated on the Admiral and the vessels nearest to him. His flag-vessel being disabled and her crew cut up, he shifted his flag to the second, and on her meeting the fate of the first, he again shifted it to the Cormorant, one of the larger despatch steamers. Here, again, the fire was concentrated on the flag of the gallant Admiral.

By this time—4 P. M.—several of his vessels had been sunk, and it was evident to me that nothing could enable him to extricate himself and retire from the hopeless conflict, but the reserve of boats and men from the Junks; but at the time the tide was running too strong for crowded boats to stem. The officer in charge of these boats now visited me; he said nothing of aid, but his silent appeal was powerful indeed.

In the few moments he was on board, he would look anxiously and alternately at his Admiral and at the boats. After he left, I held a conversation with Mr. Ward, and he agreed with me perfectly, that under all the circumstances of our position with the English, and the aid the Admiral had tendered me the day before, I could do no less than to tow the boats to his relief. I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boats were making fast to the hawsers which I veered astern, I insisted on Mr. Ward and his suit leaving the Toeywan and going on board one of the Junks, for reasons that will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us; but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that as the Toeywan was his home, and was going under fire with his approbation and concurrence, he would remain in her. I reluctantly yielded to his gallant impulse. At this time a young British officer came to me from the vessels engaged, to say that the gallant Admiral was dangerously wounded, and had but six men left. The officer had two boats sunk in reaching me. I towed the boats through the British line, to within a short distance of the Admiral, whose flag was flying on board the Cormorant, when casting them off, I retired to the rear of the line, near the French gun boat, to await the conduct of the night.

I took up this position, as it might enable me to aid the wounded, and should the boats be sunk, to rescue their crews. After anchoring, I thought of the Admiral and of his chivalrous kindness to me the day before, which from my unwillingness to intrude on him when he was preparing for action, I had in no way yet acknowledged. I therefore, with my Flag Lieutenant, Mr. Trenchard, went in my barge to visit him. When within a few feet of the Cormorant, a round shot struck the boat, killed my coxswain and slightly bruised my Flag Lieutenant.

We fortunately reached the Cormorant before the boat entirely filled. I found the Admiral lying on his quarter-deck badly wounded. I informed him that I had called to pay him my respects, to express my regret at his condition. After remaining on board the Cormorant about ten minutes, I took advantage of an English boat that was passing to return to the Toeywan. The Cormorant after this was sunk, and the Admiral shifted his flag to the fourth vessel, the Coromandel, a thing believed unprecedented, thus evincing an indomitable valor under very disheartening and almost hopeless circumstances.

At dusk, about 8 P. M., a desperate attempt was made, by landing from the boats, to storm the forts, but they stood in an impassable morass, and the assailants were repelled with heavy loss.

On the morning following this day and night of slaughter, the action was still continuing; but the fire grew more feeble and distant. I found that six of the English vessels were sunk, and that the remainder had withdrawn to a more distant and safer position, from which they could easily retire out of gun shot.

I now prepared to return to the Powhatan with Mr. Ward, but first called on board the Coromandel, to take leave of the Admiral, and also on board the French gun-boat, to inquire after the French Commodore, Tricault, whom I had met on board the Cormorant when I called on the Admiral, and who had subsequently been wounded.

I deferred my departure by request, that I might tow to their ships at sea two launch boats of wounded English. On reaching the Powhatan I again dispatched the Toeywan into the harbor, in charge of Lieut. Johnston, First Lieutenant of the Powhatan, with orders to remain at the mouth of the harbor out of fire, and to afford all aid consistent with our neutrality.

After an efficient performance of this duty for twenty-four hours, he rejoined me. The sea officers with me in the Toeywan on this service were Capt. Pearson and Lieutenant Trenchard and Semmes, all of the Powhatan, and Midshipman Merchant of the Germantown. The Engineer officers were Messrs. City and Archer. Capt. A. S. Taylor of Marine Corps was also with me. I have to thank them for their zealous services. My coxswain, John Hart, whose death I have to lament, was a son of John and Mary Hart, now living at Jamaica, Long Island. He was a widower, but has left a young daughter, eight years old. I shall communicate the sad event to his parents; and as his child, whom he supported, will be entitled to a pension, may I beg the favor of you, sir, as soon as the proper papers shall be filed at the D-partment, to direct that the pension be issued without unnecessary delay. Hart had been a long time in the Navy, having served under me fifteen years ago.

The English retired this morning from the river, having recovered and brought out three of their sunken vessels, and destroyed others. Their loss is about four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, including twelve French; eight officers are killed, and twenty-three wounded. Among the wounded are four senior officers, including the Admiral and the French Commodore—Tricault. They attacked with about twelve hundred men. I am, Sir, with great respect.

Your obedient servant,
JOSIAH TATNALL,
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Lumber delivered on board the cars or to any part of the city free. MENZIE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Hanover Street, Menomonee Point, near Menomonee. [aug13d&w2w&ly]

J. E. STEVENS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Hard and Soft Wood Lumber,

RIVER STREET, CORNER OF BIDDLE,

Milwaukee,.....Wisconsin.

ASH, OAK, HICKORY, MAPLE, WALnut, Cherry, and White Wood Lumber, SHINGLES, LATH, And all other Kind of WAGON AND CABINET LUMBER, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

aug 6m&w2me J. HOLBROOK, Agent.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP a constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following Kin

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, October 5th.

Money Matters.

Exchange is easier, but is still maintained at 1½ @ 2 per cent premium. The demand for currency continues very brisk, and in order to meet the wants of the produce customers, the banks have to scrutinize very closely the character of paper offering. Bank rates 10 per cent.—Outside rates 12@2 per cent. Business of all kinds is active, and a larger amount of capital would find ready employment here just now.

EARNINGS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAIL ROAD in September the year and last were as follows:

	1859.	1858.
Freight	$75,508 84	$75,419 66
Passengers	28,762 50	29,697 17
Mails	1,585 41	1,575 61
	$104,409 95	$106,914 24

This a very satisfactory showing, the increase over the earnings for August being $33,147 87.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET OF TO-DAY.—We have the following report of the doings in the New York Money and Stock Market of to-day, by telegraph:

Between the boards stocks were lower and a little panic observable in N. Y. C., which sold as low as 77½. The report was currently credited that a prominent firm, maintaining to $20 shares, all belonging to a single family, had made their appearance. The original hand was quite active, and a heavy business done in N Y C and C & R I. Money rather easier on call. Prime paper three times on call were offered at 6@7 cent., which borrowers. Sterling Exchange dull as yet, though it is thought the shipments of Saturday will relax there three-quarters of a million to-morrow. Gold 31, E 6 bds 5 @s, Sterling 109½@110, Missouri 6's of '81 bds 75, California 7's 92½, Penn 6's 98, Ohio 6's 102¾, M S prof'd 20, C & R I 64½, Erie 17½ do 53, mortgage bds 20, Harlem 9½.

Commercial.

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain to-day are shown by the following table:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
By M&Mis RR	990	35,360	316	....	140	....
By M&Ill R	382	10,310	170	....	409	....
By M&Ifor RR	285	9,612	799	....	796	154
By M&Chi RR'		643	150	....	855	171
Total....	1,492	61,981	611	....	855	171

Shipments.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
To Buffalo....	2,500	54,000	....	....	....	....
To Oswego....	990	....	....	....	....	....
Via D&M Ry....	253	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	3,635	54,000	....	....	....	....

The wheat market opened actively this morning at a decline of 1c on No. 1 Spring. The receipt of the New York news reporting flour 10c lower, was followed by another decline of 1c in the standard grade. Extra ruled about the same as yesterday. Sales amount to some 40,000 bushels, at the following prices, in the afternoon: Extra 79@80c; Club 77@78c; No. 1 74@75c. Flour was less active, and though heavy, was not lower. No change in other articles.

CHICAGO, October 4.—The receipts by railroads and canal to-day are 5,714 bbls flour, 32,621 bus wheat, 11,026 bus corn, 12,215 bus oats, 6,061 bus barley, 652 head of cattle, and 57,286 pounds of hides. The shipments by rail are 4,544 bbls flour, 120,279 bus wheat, 9,255 bus corn, 10,000 bus oats, and 18,000 bus barley.

FLOUR.—We note sales to-day of 2,500 bbls, among which were 100 bbls snow at $2,75; 100 bbls Hanover city at $4,10 delivered; 200 bbls Rochester spring at $4,50; 500 bbls brands not named at $4,20 on track; 100 bbls do at $4,20 delivered; 77 bbls commercial and do lots, sterling commercial at $4,15 delivered, 50 bbls Sudderland's, 100 bbls St Louis, 120 bbls do branded, 50 bbls do at $4,25 delivered; 25 bbls superfine (Rock River at $3,20; 178 bbls do (brands not given) at $3,20; 100 bbls do (Stars at $4,15; 75 bbls do (brand not given at the same low rate; 200 bbls Terre Coupee (Indiana red at $4; 200 bbls do (Indiana white at $4,15; 100 bbls do (Indiana) at $3,75; 50 bbls do (Illinois) at 4,75.

WHEAT.—The market was firm and moderately active to-day, and we note sales of 50,000 bus winter, among which were 1,000 bus No. 1 Spring at 93c in store; 500 bu do at 87c; 575 bus No. 2 do at 85c; 300 bus No. 2 white in store at 96c; spring wheat 1,000 bus No. 2 at 75½c, 2,000 do at 74½; 12,000 bus do in lots, and 4,200 bus do at 75c; 2,500 bus do at 74½c; spring wheat 1,000 bus No. 2 do at 75c, 2,000 bus No. 1 in store at 76½c; 1,000 bus do at 76½c, and 8,000 bus do at 77c; 100 bags Iowa club at 75c on track; 1,000 bus rejected in store at 71c.

CORN.—The market was firm for May, but now active. We note the arrival to-day of the first car load of new shelled corn; also sales of a few thousand bushels only, at 36c for No. 2 in store.

OATS.—We note sales to-day of 35,000 bus at 20@30c in store, and 23@33c on track.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

Wednesday—7 P. M

FREIGHTS—The schooner *H. E. Mussey* is loading with wheat for Buffalo at 7½c; and the brig *E. W. Cross*, for Oswego, at 10c.

FLOUR—Less active. We quote sales on 502 bbls as follows: 150 bbls "Stone Mills" Spring Extra at $4,50; 50 bbls "Pioneer" do at $4,50; 50 bbls "Belleville" do; 62 bbls Empire (Troy) do at $4 12½; 100 bbls "Genesee" do at $4,15; 100 bbls "Silver Creek" at $4; and 50 bbls "Milwaukee" white winter at $4—all c. o. b.

WHEAT—Market active, but 1c lower. Sales 120 bus Ext. a, delivered, at 90c. 1,480 bus do at 79c; 1,000 bus do, on the track, at 79c; 3,000 bus Club in lots, on the track, at 76c; 500 bus do at 77c; 1,000 bus No. 1, delivered, at 76c; 600 bu sdo, on the track, at 76c; 11,000 bus No. 1, in store and on the track, at 75½c; 1,950 bus do (mostly in the afternoon) at 74c; 2,950 bus No. 2 at 73c, on the track.

OATS are selling at 30c. Receipts light.

BARLEY—Sales 1,800 bus prime at 65c; 100 bus and 75 bus at 60c.

CORN—Quoted nominally at 70@75c.

RYE—Scarce, and worth 56@60c.

BUTTER—Firkin 12½@15c; roll 15@17c, supply light.

POTATOES—Selling at 40@55c.

SEED—Timothy scarce and worth 1,75@2,00.

PORK—In fair supply—selling, by the barrel 8@8½c.

HOGS—Green, fresh slaughtered, dc; to trimmed 6½@7c; do salted 7½@8½; dry salted 14½@16c; dry flint 15@16c.

HIDES—Declined 1c to-day—selling at 20@25c. with a better supply.

WHISKEY—Firm at 21@22c.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R., Oct. 5—993 bbls flour, 38,295 bus wheat, 316 bus corn, 151 bus barley, 2,928 lbs hides, 2,350 lbs butter 2 bbls sugar, 19 tons stone, 1,800 lbs hay, 254 lbs rags, 4,020 lbs sundries, 25 bdls brooms.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD Oct. 5.—13,430 bus wheat, 217 bbls flour, 175 bus oats, 400 bus barley, 75 lbs grass seed, 195 lbs potatoes, 1,200 lbs hides, 7,796 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R., Oct. 5.—9,613 bus wheat, 255 bbls flour, 736 bus barley 75 lbs grass seed, 640 lbs hides.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Heavy and fully 10c lower; sales 10,000 bbls at 4,40@4,50 for superfine state; 4,50 for extra state; 4,40 for superfine western; 4,00@4,25 for common to medium extra western; 5,10@5,30 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop O. Market closing depressed. Canadian flour lower; sales 200 bbls at 5,30@5,10 for common to choice extra.—Rye flour in good request at 3,70@3,80.

WHEAT—Opened dull and heavy, but closed steady; sales 26,000 bush at 97@98 for No. 1 Chi spring; 1,00@1,01 for Mil club; 1,25@1,30 for white western; 1,40 for white Ky.

RYE—Firmer; sales 1,200 bush at 82c.

BARLEY—Heavy and dull at 55 for state.

CORN—Dull and heavy; sales 11,000 bush at 69½c for round yellow; 94 for inferior southern yellow; mixed western held at 85c.

OATS—Dull; 41@43c for state; 40@43c for western and Canadian.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm; sales 250 bbls at 25.

PORK—Active and firmer; sales 1,000 bbls at 15,35@15,50 for mess; 10,45@10,50 for prime; 14,50@14,85 for this mess; including 250 bbls mess at seller's option till Nov. 1, at 15,25, and 500 bbls mess at sellers option till Dec. 1st, on p. t.

BEEF—Heavy and dull; sales 150 bbls at 4@4,50 for country prime, 5,00@6,00 for do mess; 5@5,50 for repacked mess; 10@11 for extra mess. Beef hams dull and heavy at 10@17. Prime mess beef nominal.

CUT MEATS—Scarce and firm; 5c for shoulders, and 9 for hams.

BACON—Dull and unchanged.

LARD—Better and active with sales of 500 bbls at 11 @11¾.

BUTTER—Steady at 12¾@16c for Ohio, 17@21 for State.

CHEESE—In fair request at 6¾@9¾.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull for low grades; sales 500 bbls at 4,00@4,62½ for ex Ill and Wisconsin; 4,62½@4,75 for extra Mich, Indiana, and Ohio; 5@5,50 for double extra.

WHEAT—Market for spring dull and declining; red and white winter quiet, and no sales; sales 20,000 bus No. 2 Chicago spring f.o.b. at 84c; 70,000 bus do afloat at same; 80,000 bus do f.o.b. at 85c; 50,000 bush Kenosha spring at 85c.

CORN—Scarce and firm; sales 19,000 bus No. 1 Illinois at 55c.

OATS—Inactive and lower; sales 2,000 bus Canadian at 36c.

RYE—Quiet, and nothing doing.

WHISKEY—Nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—50,000 bbls flour, 220,000 bus wheat, 30,000 bus corn, 40,000 bus barley, 15,000 bus rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—450 bbls flour, 114,000 bush wheat, 65,000 bus corn, 10,000 bus oats.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

CATTLE—Owing to a decrease in the supply of beeves, a reaction took place to-day, and prices are 1@1½c per lb., mainly on qualities below prime; receipts 3,100; prices 5@7½c for inferior; 7@8½c for best; average rates 5½c.

SHEEP—Sheep and lambs advanced 25@35c per head; demand good, receipts 12,700.

SWINE—Firm; 6@6½c for extra corn fed; receipts 600.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

By Propeller Manitoncer—Western Transportation Co's Line. W. F. Hurd, Agent, at Mill & Mississippi R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY.—J R & Co, 15 bbls syrup, 5 hhds sugar; Goodrich & T, 20 bbls sugar; Noonan & McNab, 9 pkgs paper, 8 cks slum cake; Terry & C, 2 pkgs paper, 2 do fr ware; Seymour & Z, 4 bbls wax, 1 do goods; Nazro & Co, 50 brs 30 bbls lard; J S & Co, 50 bbls oil; Eisfeldt, 1 case goods; Niedecken & Co, 27 pkgs paper; S & Post, 1 csk prunes; G & Frank, 6 pkgs goods; S H C & Co, 40 bgs coffee; C & Co, 15 bgs 10 bbls 4 apples; Nazro & Co, 2 bxs b ware; Lafayette Ins Co, 3 bbls oil; W F Hurd, 58 bbls apples; L J Hubart, 40 bbls tobacco; J M Durand, 15 bbls tobacco; 8 Gses, 50 bxs paper; F M Lane, 1 kegquntity; W & H, 1 csk crockery.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—Cattenolo, East Madison, 1a, 1 safe; C H Conrad, Janesville, 10 pkgs w ware; C & Hoe, F du Lac, 7 pkgs goods; B & Hill, Oshkosh, 21 pkgs goods; Turner & Co, 55 pkgs merchandize; Warren & B, F du Lac, 1 bx fish, 4 sacks salt; C W & Co, Fond au Lac, 29 pkgs mdze; S R Fox, Madison, 12 packages, sundry ware, 6 packages cordage; P V B, Watertown, 7 bags coffee, 13 packages mdze; Dall & Co, Fond au Lac, 2 bgs coffee, 1 hhd 8 bbls sugar; H & Co, Oshkosh, 1 bale rope, 1 do r sacking; M C Smith, Janesville, 2 bales goods; N Sumner, Milford, 4 bags coffee, 1 box soap, 5 hf-chests tea; W C Whitcomb, Janesville, 1 case bitters; A Peterson, Watertown, 6 bgs coffee, 5 bbls sugar, 1 hhd mol, 2 boxes; H A Pearson, Dyerville, In, 6 cases b and s, 3 pkgs fish, 6 bags coffee, 1 hhd mol, 1 do syrup, 2 bbls rice, 2 bxs salt; C V N Kimridge, Madison, 6 pkgs wooden ware; L Nickols, Dyerville, 10 hfch tea, 5 pkgs tobacco, 2 bgs coffee; A Peterson, Watertown, 4 pkgs h ware; Mosely & Bro, Janesville, 1 case goods; G W Cortell, Hartland, 7 pkgs coffee, 1 hhd sugar, 1 hhd mol, 1 do syrup, 5 bxs soap, 8 do salt, 5 hfech tea, 2 bxs raisins; F S Eldred, Janesville, 15 bxs soap; J T Birkley, McGregor, Ia, 3 pkgs h ware. Hay & C, Oshkosh, 16 bbls iron, 5 kegs tin; R & H S Horrell, Watertown, 1 hhd 2 bbls tobacco, 1 hhd rice; J Arnold, Portage City, 219 pkgs h ware, 10 over; Smith & Co, Janesville, 5 bbls apples; Worlock & Co, Ia Grove, 22 sks hair; 5 bbls apples; Worlock & Co, Ia Grove, 22 sks hair; 5 bbls apples; Janesville, 1 bx glass; S R Fox, Mad, 221 J Barrows, Janesville, 1 bx glass; S R Fox, Mad, 221 J Barrows, Janesville, 1 bx glass; J S Sherwood, P du Lac, 24 bags F Wolfe, Stoughtonville, 1 bx good.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, October 5, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 40 tons indze, 20 pass

Steamship Milwaukee, Cross, Grand Haven, 20 pass, toma freight

Steamer Traveler, Sweeny, Chicago, 253 bbls highwines, 215 bbls apples, 125 sacks potatoes, 81 bbls lard oil, 69 bbls tallow

Propeller Mayflower, Langley, Chicago

Propeller Prairie State, Williams, Ogdensburgh, 21 tons mdze, 500 bbls salt, 29 pkgs indze, 1250 bbls apples, 1 cask iron, 2 bdls hoops

Propeller Young America, Chapman, Chicago

Schooner Ocean Eagle, Fitzgerald, Chicago

Schooner F. W. Cross, Moore, Chicago

Schooner Florence, Fricke, Muskegon, 75m ft lumber

Schooner Traveler, Campbell, Great Bay, 350m shingles

Schooner Buena Vista, Leigh, Manistee, 115m ft lumber

Schooner Sylvania, Carse (master), Amsterdam

CLEARED.

Steamship Milwaukee, Cross, Grand Haven, 750 bbls flour, 30 bags feed, 40 bags buckwheat, 100 bags meal, 10 rolls leather, 2 bgs furs, 1 bbl pork, 1 bbl furs from ore, 30 bdls hides, 17 pcs

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, Stone sundries, 150 bbls flour, 6 bales wool, 5 bbls furs from ore, 25 bdls hides, 1 pkg furs

Schooner Traveler, Sweeny, Chicago

Propeller Bee-man, Gebhard, Buffalo, 13,500 bus wheat, 2500 bbls flour

Bark Hero, Crocker, Farnsworth, Buffalo, 17,000 bus wheat

Bark Richard, Day, Buffalo, 2,300 bus wheat

Schooner Caroline, Wright, Manitowoc, 2 tons mdze

Schooner Whirlwind, Bright, Cassville

Schooner Dan Hastings, Thompson, Sheboygan

Schooner Transcontinental, Christianson, Amsterdam

Schooner Experiment, Ames, St. Joseph, 3,000 brick 75 bbls lime, 10 bbls salt, 20 box candles, 1 bx soap

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSEL SUNK.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says that the schooner *Ithaca*, on Monday, while in tow of the tug ..... from Detroit down, ran into a large fore and aft ..... lying at anchor in St. Clair River just below the Ferry-coal, sinking her immediately. The wind was blowing heavy at the time, which caused the tow to shoot out of the vessel's tows, which they collided with the other vessel. The schooner lost her foremast and some of her rigging. The name of the scow is not known.

List of vessels passing Detroit Saturday and Monday: Propeller Montgomery, Perry, Cleveland; Propeller Sheboygan, Newell, Chicago; Propeller Exchange, Sweeny, Chicago; Propeller Traveler, Sweeny, Chicago; Propeller Empire, Dickey, Lake Superior; Propeller Yankee, John L. Green, Propeller Napoleon, Pittsburgh, Missouri; barks S. A. Morely, Merrimac; Hughes, C. W. Hughes, N. Kelly, Chandler, Mariner, Hampton, W. H. Sawyer, Wm. Wright, H. L. Whitman, Syracuse, Edelbaran, Africa, Collingwood, Marquette, Mary Buchanan, C. Pendleton, Wm. Mattingly, Sarah Hilbert, Hiram Story, Gen. Scott, Ocean Bird, Wm. Marshall, Dauntless, Starbuck, Kate Richmond, W. F. Allen, Jr., A. J. Rice, C. L. Newman, Republic, Mazappa, Baltic, Lacey, J. S. Newman, Cordelia, Monday, Prophet Daniel, Bacon, Sam Ward, Rockwell, Buffalo, Independence, barks Coral, W. S. Norman, brigs Rosetta, Christiana, schooners Norwegian, Cape Horn, John Thursby, Rainbow, Twin Sisters, Lone Star, Metropolis, Anna Raymer, H. B. Hufsford, Live Oak, Florida, Autocrat, Spy, Hannah, St. Andrew, Claire, Col. A. B. Williams, Freeman.

The schooner *Castle Mann*, bound down with grain, ran into another vessel in a fog, in the Straits, and lost her bowsprit and in fact all her headgearing. The propeller *Traverse* towed her to Beaver Harbor.

Machinery.

BEST WHEEL IN THE STATE.

EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY,
WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in the STATE
TURTON & SERCOMBE.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, SAW and other Mill Gearing, together with Castings of all descriptions. Steam Engines of the latest improvements; Brass and Composition work.

Also the unrivalled Improved Burden Iron Turbine Wheel & Tuttle Water Wheel. It uses less water in proportion to the power given, than any other wheel manufactured in the country. For 20 feet fall or low heads of water, runs perfect in steady, and is not affected by ice or back-water. It has given general satisfaction to all who have used it, and that, together with its great durability, gives it an entire superiority over all other wheels. Descriptive circulars, with reference, forwarded on application.

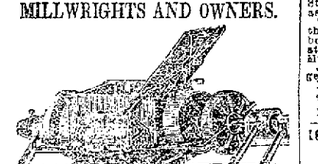
MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE,

And Mill Furnishings, of all descriptions, at the lowest market prices.

Also, Steam and Water Cocks, Steam Gauges and Whistles, Oil Pumps and Cups. Lignum Vitae of all sizes.

THOMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMBE.
jy14&57dly

IMPORTANT NOTICE
—TO—
MILLWRIGHTS AND OWNERS.



The Excelsior Water Wheel Co.

ARE MANUFACTURING A NEW KIND of Water Wheel, patented 11th May, and 14th December, 1858, which is the most important, if not the most entirely new principle of obtaining power, and of regulating the same, by which we obtain a greater maximum power than is afforded by any other wheel now in use. Some of the advantages of this wheel are:

1st. We obtain the ENTIRE WEIGHT of the water, and have the advantage of the full head and fall, from first to last.

2d. It surpasses all other wheels in velocity and power.

3d. It is perfectly under the control of the workman, either when used to drive a large or small amount of machinery, as the strength of the wheel is equal to any emergency, and by which we obtain a greater maximum power than is afforded by any other wheel now in use. Some of the advantages of this wheel are:

1st. We obtain the ENTIRE WEIGHT of the water, and have the advantage of the full head and fall, from first to last.

2d. It surpasses all other wheels in velocity and power.

3d. It is perfectly under the control of the workman, either when used to drive a large or small amount of machinery, as the strength of the wheel is equal to any emergency, and by which we obtain a greater maximum power than is afforded by any other wheel now in use. Its simplicity of construction, and the fact that it is not liable to get out of order, gives it a decided advantage over all other wheels.

4th. It occupies less space than any other wheel—is placed inside of the flume, near the SURFACE of the water, and is not liable to freeze.

5th. The wheel is very durable, being made of iron, and can be put in any place and attached to any mills, driving any machinery of all kinds, with less expense than any other wheel. The velocity of the wheel is such that the expense of gearing up is reduced for nearly all purposes.

Together with the advantages above stated, we are prepared to warrant the Wheel to give power equal to the following figures, for each foot fall of water:

Inch wheel.		52,100 horse-power
12¾	"	78,100 "
13	"	99,100 "
13¾	"	1,21,100 "
14	"	1,55, "
15¾	"	1,97,100 "
16	"	2,25,100 "
17	"	2,62,100 "
18	"	2,98,100 "
19	"	3,36,100 "
20	"	4,22,100 "
21	"	4,98,100 "
22	"	5,76,100 "
23	"	6,51,100 "

Wheels of the above sizes make from 400 to 1000 revolutions per minute, when built, and are complete with gate, pully and shaft, so that the purchaser has only to place it in the flume, which can be done with less expense than any other wheel.

The Company have competent workmen, who will put them in any place in workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates. The Company will guarantee to sell less price than any other wheels now in use.

W. B. STURGESS, Sec'y, Troy, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor asking my opinion of the Fairchild Patent Water Wheel that you put in my mill, I would say, that it gives decisive satisfaction, stating that it has exceeded my expectation. I put out a Breast Wheel 16 feet in diameter, by 9 feet 6 inches wide, and 1 Excelsior Wheel 14 feet, with Fairchild's Patent 16 inch Wheels, and it gives more power, with no greater amount of water, and the motion is as steady as a Steam Engine. It has also the advantage of being very cheap and durable.

It operates under a 9 feet head and fall, and carries 14 inch gearing, and will drive as much machinery as a large amount of machinery, such as is necessary for the manufacturing of flouring mills, whereas an increase of machinery on any of the Breast wheels will materially injure the speed.

It is without doubt the best Wheel I have ever used, and has given perfect satisfaction in Water Wheels for over a period of 15 years. Any one interested in Water Wheels will be convinced of its superiority. I now never think of putting in the old fashioned breast of setting at my factory and see its performance.

I am, yours, respectfully,
EDWARD SAVAGE.

Mr. Savage writes me again under date of Jan. 6th, 1858. The Wheel continues to perform entirely well, and I am more and more pleased with it. It has not caused us a moment's delay since you were here.

SHARPSON, Franklin Co., Vt., June 2, 1858.

DEAR SIR—I have one of Mr. Fairchild's wheels in operation in my planing shop, which I can recommend to the public with perfect confidence, as to its passing all the advantages which are claimed for it. The wheel which I have is 7 feet 6 inches in diameter. It gives more power, and runs more steadily than the twelve feet Breast Wheel, which I have heretofore used, requiring less water under the same head and fall.

H. CARLISLE.

Many other testimonials from heavy eastern manufactories may be seen at my office, where the public are invited to call. The wheel, and all its gearing are fitted with at all times be kept on hand to supply the demand. All kinds of wheels now running the Planing Mill, and machinery made to order. Planing, matching, sticking, &c., done to order. Also, manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds as the manufacturer of Sash, Doors and Blinds as the manufacturer of Sash, Doors and Blinds as the manufacturer